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PFLP SECRETARY GENERAL HABASH ARRIVES IN ADEN

LD201610Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Summary] George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], arrived in Aden today for a visit to the PDRY which will last several days.

"In an exclusive interview with an Aden radio correspondent, brother George Habash said that the chief aim of his visit to Democratic Yemen is to convey the PFLP Central Committee's congratulations on the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. He said that during his visit he will discuss with YSP leaders the Arab situation in the wake of the Camp David adventure and the dangerous situation resulting from the plot, as well as ways to confront it. He expressed his confidence that Democratic Yemen will play an effective role in thwarting the conspiracy."

Meets 'Abd al-Fattah

LD211832Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, this afternoon received George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], with whome he discussed relations between the YSP and the PFLP. They also reviewed latest developments in the Arab region in the light of the dangerous results of the treacherous Camp David conspiracy. They affirmed the need to [word indistinct] the struggle in face of this scheme. They expressed their (?satisfaction) at the positive results of the Baghdad summit conference.

ARAB TRIBUNAL FINDS AS-SADAT GUILTY OF TREASON, STRIPS CITIZENSHIP

JN201835Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 November--The Arab People's Tribunal has found defendant Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat guilty of high treason against the Arab nation and the Arab people in Egypt and has stripped him of Arab citizenship.

The sentence passed by the court trying as-Sadat on behalf of the Arab people considered convicted as-Sadat a usurper of power in the Arab Republic of Egypt. It decreed that all his activities pertaining to his capitulationist course and his negotiations and agreements with the Zionist enemy are null and void and not binding on the Arab people.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES BAGHDAD DECISIONS, POSSIBILITIES

LD211531Y Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 20 Nov 78 pp 5, 6 LD

['Abd al-Karim Abu an-Nasr interview with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahram in Kuwait--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is your evaluation of the Baghdad summit and what are, in your opinion, its most important results.

Answer: What we need most under present circumstances is to bring the Arabs together. We would have liked for the Baghdad summit to be attended by 22 states instead of 21. We are sorry the 22d state--Egypt--of which we are proud, did not attend. Egypt's absence was painful, as we would have liked to see Egypt with its sisters at the summit. I must express my appreciation to the Iraqi Government, headed by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and his assistant Saddam Husayn, for the invitation to this summit and enabling the conference to be held at this particular time. The most significant thing about the conference was the feeling by all concerned of the magnitude of the responsibility they are shouldering and their realization that the success of the conference means success for all Arabs in confronting the challenges of the present stage and of the critical conditions we are facing. Everyone did everything to make the conference succeed. And thus the Baghdad summit was a success. Without going into details, it can be said that bringing the Arab nation together at the Baghdad summit was in itself a success.

Question: The Baghdad conference produced results, some of which were made public while others were not. What are, in your opinion, the most significant results of the summit?

Answer: I believe that the most significant result was the meeting of 21 states in Baghdad. Frankly, we were not expecting 21 Arab states to participate. We discussed the Arab situation from its various aspects and understanding was reached between the participants on the basis and principles of a unified strategy based on the Algiers and Rabat resolutions. Also, the Baghdad conference considered the Palestinian problem a collective Arab responsibility under which no one has the right to act separately or take decisions on it individually. Any action in this regard must be within the framework of unified Arab action as defined and endorsed by summit resolutions.

Question: Do you believe that there is hope that Egypt will return to the Arab rank or a possibility that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will stop? What would happen if Egypt signs a peace treaty with Israel?

Answer: We must first look at the behavior of our enemy and judge him accordingly. Our enemy does not give the others any chance or opportunity to find a real and just solution to the problem. The Arab countries are not acting from a premise of war but from one of peace. We in the Arab world have no desire for war and bloodshed. Our genuine desire is to achieve a just and comprehensive peace, which is different from what the Zionist entity wants and is actually striving for. The Israeli position is based on the military establishments and I do not believe that Israel really desires peace because peace will be a threat to Israel itself since it is an entity that was established and has grown up on a military basis. Therefore I do not think that President Anwar as-Sadat will reach any results in the negotiations with Israel because Israel does not want peace, a fact which all the world should realize. What about Egypt? The Arab nation's hand will continue to be extended to the Egyptian people and government because Egypt is part of the Arab nation. Nobody can exclude Egypt from the Arab nation. Therefore we and Egypt are always together even if we disagree politically. We hope that one day the Egyptians will once again find themselves in a single rank with their Arab brothers.

Question: What would the Arab attitude be if Egypt signs a peace treaty with Israel? What was decided during the Baghdad summit in this regard?

Answer: This matter was discussed at the Baghdad conference and the following decision was taken: In the event that an Egyptian-Israeli treaty is signed the Arab foreign ministers will meet and will decide on the measures to be adopted and implemented. These measures include, for example, the question of the venue for Arab League meetings. It is better, however, not to go into details. I believe that the chances of the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty are very slim. I have great hopes that Egypt will return to the Arab rank. In any case we must not rush things; each case will be decided upon in due course.

Question: Nevertheless, at the recent cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad following the Baghdad summit the agencies and organs concerned were asked to study the Baghdad summit resolutions preparatory to implementing them. What does this mean?

Answer: In case any Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed the Arab foreign ministers will immediately meet. We must be prepared for such a meeting and an appropriate working paper to be discussed at such a meeting must also be drawn up. If an Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed there are decisions, measures and steps in the various fields that must be considered. There are, for example, constitutional and legal measures as well as matters concerning the Arab League Charter, the joint Arab defense pact among the Arab countries and several other matters. We must be prepared for all this. In the economic field, for example, Israel will be more dangerous in "peace" than it is in war. The Arab world must be prepared for this. We must prepare ourselves so as to know exactly the dangers of Israeli economic infiltration of the Arab world in the event that an Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed. It was on this basis that the Kuwaiti agencies concerned were asked to prepare the necessary studies to meet all eventualities.

(Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad did not elaborate on the details of "dangers of Israeli infiltration of the Arab countries" in the event that an Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed. However, the secret Kuwaiti working paper which was discussed at the Arab foreign minister's meeting and later at the Baghdad summit and which was prepared under Shaykh Sabah's supervision, incorporates long clauses under the title "Containing the Potential Israeli Infiltration of the Arab Countries." The secret paper says: "In view of the fact that, behind what it calls peace, Israel does not only aim at imposing surrender on the Arab countries and usurping Arab rights but also at exploitative economic and political infiltration of the Arab world, that it will undoubtedly exploit its new relations with Egypt for this purpose, and in order to avoid such destructive exploitation, the conference decides:

"1. That the Arab states' ministers of foreign and economic affairs study the political and economic results consequent upon the new Egyptian-Israeli situation, examine their effect on Arab collective cooperation, decide on the necessary measures and steps to be taken in this regard and draw up the necessary plans to prevent Israel from exploiting the new situation with Egypt in order to realize its ambitions of penetrating the other Arab countries through Egypt;

"2. To avoid the adoption of measures or steps harmful to the interests of the Egyptian people and confining such measures to whatever may lead to containing and isolating the ill effects of Israeli infiltration of Egypt.")

I asked Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad: In what direction is the Arab area heading following the Camp David and Baghdad summits? Is it to war or to peace?

Answer: First of all we must make it clear that there is not a single Arab who desires war. The Arab world is seeking peace and is genuinely striving for it. But the desired peace is a just and honorable peace as has been defined in the summit conferences' resolutions. As for the possibilities of war and peace and in which direction the area is heading, we must say that man, however weak he may be, is bound to defend himself if attacked. Therefore we are not talking about war but about self-defense.

Question: What is your evaluation of the Syrian-Iraqi understanding and what impact will it have on the area?

Answer: The Syrian-Iraqi meeting should have taken place long ago. What is important is that a meeting has taken place between Baghdad and Damascus. We are pleased with such a meeting and consider every Arab rapprochement a source of strength and in the interest of the whole Arab nation. We pray to God that an even more comprehensive reconciliation will take place which would include other elements in the future because this is in the interest of all the Arabs.

Question: What about the Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement which crystallized at the Baghdad conference?

Answer: We hope that this rapprochement will be completed and will be added to the Syrian-Iraqi understanding.

Question: In case an Egyptian-Israeli treaty is signed and an Arab decision is taken to move the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to another capital, will Kuwait be ready to be this capital and become the league's headquarters?

Answer: I hope that the Arab League will remain in its present headquarters. But should anything happen, it would be unimportant to which place the league moves--Kuwait, Tunis or any other part of the Arab world. In any case we must not jump to conclusions but must wait and see.

Question: What did the Baghdad summit decide regarding Lebanon and what is your opinion on the present Lebanese situation?

Answer: Lebanon is a part of the Arab world. It is Lebanon's fate to be the center of Arab disputes and for such disputes to reflect on its situation. I have great hopes that the agreement reached in Baghdad will have positive effects on Lebanon so that calm and stability will prevail. A decision was adopted at Baghdad providing for the Arab finance ministers to meet within 3 months in order to discuss Lebanon's need and determine aid for it. Such aid will be for Lebanese public institutions and not for individuals. Official and public institutions in Lebanon have suffered as a result of war and are in need of aid and support. The Arab world must stand with Lebanon and contribute to its reconstruction and development. I hope that calm will prevail so that Lebanon will enable its Arab brothers to help it.

Question: What in your opinion is the basic and urgent problem in Lebanon?

Answer: I do not wish to interfere in Lebanon's domestic affairs. I believe, however, that the most important thing for Lebanon is to establish an army capable of defending the authority. This is the most important thing. As for other matters, the Lebanese know their own affairs better than anybody else.

TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL BEGINS TALKS ON OIL PRICES

LD220955Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Visiting U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal today began his talks here with Kuwaiti leaders about the international economic situation and in particular the state of the dollar, oil prices and bilateral relations between Kuwait and the United States.

This morning Mr Blumenthal had a meeting with His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. He is also expected to have a meeting with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim, crown prince and prime minister, and to meet 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi, minister of finance, before leaving Kuwait at noon today at the end of his tour to four Gulf oil-producing countries.

OMAN

SULTAN QABUS SPEAKS AT MILITARY PARADE ON NATIONAL DAY

JN182118Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The fraternal sultanate of Oman today celebrated the eighth anniversary of national day. On this occasion a large military parade was held attended by the YAR delegation participating in the celebrations under the brother deputy prime minister.

Sultan Qabus of Oman delivered a political speech at this military parade in which he touched on several fateful Arab issues. He made reference to the dangers threatening the Arab nation which result from existing differences among the Arab countries. Sultan Qabus stressed that the Arab nation has never been so much in need of unity as it is today because the serious issues facing the Arab nation make it incumbent on every Arab to exert his utmost efforts to preserve the freedom of the Arab peoples and defend the Islamic religion.

The sultan said: While the Arabs are engaged in disputes and are fighting one another, we see a new form of colonialism beginning to expand. What is more ironic is that those who are directing this new colonialism do not even try to hide their expanionist ambitions. He pointed out that these colonialist ambitions are now being practiced openly and in a manner that ridicules the will of the people and the laws and resolutions of the United Nations. He stressed that the advocates of new colonialism cannot reply to the question of why thousands of regular troops are brought from the ends of the world to invade and destroy the countries with whose governments they have no disputes at all. These advocates cannot reply to the question [words indistinct] the aggressive military bases in the countries whose people certainly want to live in peace and accord with their neighbors.

Sultan Qabus talked about this danger which is threatening our Arab world and said: We must realize that we are part of the main targets of these expansionist ambitions. He then called on the Arab heads of state to end their differences and preserve the sovereignty and independence of the Arab peoples, and to preserve their freedom against the ambitions and plots of the other states. In conclusion, Sultan Qabus expressed the hope that the Arab League will act as an effective rostrum for a postive and constructive discussion of the issues of the Arab nation and that it will act as a tool for unified Arab action.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. SENATE DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 NOVEMBER

LD211930Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--A delegation of the American Senate, led by Senator Claiborne Pell, arrived in Jidda this evening on a visit to the kingdom of several days. At the airport the delegation was met by the U.S. Ambassador John West, and by a representative of the royal protocol. Senator Pell said the purpose of the delegation's visit is to exchange views with the officials in the kingdom and ascertain the important issues between the two countries. The delegation includes Senator Henry Jackson and Senator Jacob Javits.

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD FROM JIDDA

JN211707Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 November--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, arrived in Baghdad from Jidda this evening as part of a tour of several countries with the aim of paving the way for the success of the forthcoming OPEC ministerial conference in Abu Dhabi.

His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and regent, had today received Dr al-'Utaybah, who conveyed to him a message from UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid i ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. The meeting was attended by His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs.

During the 2-hour meeting, the topics that will be debated at the OPEC conference were discussed in light of new developments in the world economy, particularly in the wake of the relative rise of the price of the dollar, as well as in light of reports submitted by the industrial countries regarding measures being taken to check world inflation.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY correspondent following the meeting, Dr al-'Utaybah affirmed that he was satisfied with the results of the meeting with His Highness Prince Fahd. He further afirmed that the link in the petroleum policy of the two countries is strong. The Saudi crown prince welcomed the efforts being exerted by the UAE to bring about the success of the forthcoming OPEC conference.

Following this meeting, Shaykh Yamani and Dr al-'Utaybah held a final meeting during which they completed their fraternal discussions.

Dr al-'Utaybah was seen off at Jidda airport by the Saudi petroleum minister and a number of Saudi officials.

YEMEN--PDRY

PEOPLE'S FORCES CALL ON MASSES TO RESIST YAR REGIME

LD211602Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] A statement issued by the Armed Revolutionary People's Forces in the northern and eastern areas of the northern part of the homeland has sounded a warning to those who still deal with the authority of the agents and reactionaries, whether at the center of the authority or by supporting the mercenaries and agents and other hostile acts, that the peoples' just punishment will be meted out to them.

The statement by the People's Forces broadcast by the radio of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the northern part of the homeland, stressed that the masses of the people in all regions and districts of our country are courageously resisting the San'a' authority of agents and traitors, which is on the verge of collapsing. The statement called upon those people who have been deceived to rally to the popular ranks. The statement declared that no one would be asked to account for the past misdeeds committed before the issuing of this statement.

AS-SADAT, ADVISERS TO MEET 'ALI; ISSUE DECISION

NC2120482 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 November--MENA has learned that the recall of Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali to Cairo does not mean that the negotiations have stopped--especially since the remaining members of the delegation will stay in Washington--but that this recall means that the situation requires further consultations and study.

MENA has also learned that Egypt's position on what is right is firm and strong, and Egypt can stand fast and take its time to study the situation anew.

An official source in the Foreign Ministry has told MENA that Egypt, in its belief in the need for the peace it is working to achieve in the area to be a real, comprehensive and just, is committed to, insisting on and adhering to the timetable regarding the West Bank and Gaza sector.

The source said that the timetable consists of three points:

1. That the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza sector start 1 month after the signing of the agreement with Israel.
2. Fixing the dates for ending these negotiations and for holding elections.
3. Fixing the dates for abolishing the military rule, for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza and for the redeployment of these forces in some bases.

MENA has also learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will hold a meeting as soon as Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali returns and presents his report to the president. The meeting will be attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to study and assess the situation.

MENA also learned that during the meeting a decision will be made on the situation.

Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the Israeli statement issued today means not only a rejection of the Egyptian proposal on the linkage and the timetable but also means that Israel does not approve of the U.S. proposal in this regard. By this attitude, Israel is obstructing the negotiations and a peace agreement by taking the timetable as an excuse.

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM WASHINGTON

NC2017532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1725 GMT 20 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 November--Vice President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo at 1745 after a 5-day visit to the United States and Spain.

During his visit to Washington, the vice president held talks with the U.S. President and with U.S. officials concerning developments in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

Husni Mubarak stated on arrival that he is satisfied with the discussions he had with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and other U.S. officials. He said that he explained to the U.S. administration Egypt's views regarding the question of linkage between the peace treaty on Sinai and the future of the West Bank and Gaza, a matter which we consider to be important and vital.

Referring to his meeting with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Washington, Vice President Mubarak said: I talked with Weizman for 2 hours. I explained to him Egypt's position and the principles with which we started the negotiations. I also explained the situation fully and answered all his questions.

Regarding Menahem Begin's rejection of the idea of a timetable for withdrawal, Husni Mubarak said this is a very strange attitude. He added: Mr Begin agreed to this a long time ago and was convinced of it, so what has made him change his mind now?

Mubarak expressed astonishment at the contradiction in the Israeli attitude. He said: When the Israelis want to change something they say that it was not contained in the Camp David agreement, and when they agree to something they say it was included in the Camp David agreement.

The vice president pointed out that the Camp David agreements dealt with generalities, but now we are dealing with details.

Asked if he will report today to President as-Sadat on his mission in Washington, he said: "I will speak to him on the telephone."

As-Sadat Reviews Mubarak's Report

NC211230Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1212 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 November--President Anwar as-Sadat convened a meeting this morning attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Their discussion dealt with the results of Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States and his discussions with President Jimmy Carter and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, as well as the progress of the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

After the meeting, which was held in the president's house in Al-Jizah and lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes, Dr Mustafa Khalil told newsmen that the report on the vice president's talks in the United States was discussed.

The prime minister said that Husni Mubarak gave a full report to President as-Sadat on his talks with President Carter, Mr Vance and 'Ezer Weizman.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that agreement was reached on the upcoming steps in connection with Egypt's stance. He said: We are waiting for the Israeli reaction and the results of the Israeli cabinet's meetings.

TEXTS OF ISRAELI GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS REQUESTED

NC211821Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1818 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 November--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has asked U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts to provide him with the official texts of the recent statements issued by the Israeli Government.

The Egyptian Government will then study the situation in the light of the statements.

AL-AHRAM DISCLOSES U.S., EGYPTIAN PROPOSALS ON W. BANK

NC220838Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 November--The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports today that the U.S. proposal concerning the letters to be exchanged between Egypt and Israel on the linkage between the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai stipulates the following:

1. Having accepted the peace treaty, Egypt and Israel announce their intention to begin implementing the agreement on the framework for peace in the Middle East issued at Camp David as document No 1;

2. The two sides reaffirm their invitation to King Husayn of Jordan to join the peace talks;

3. Talks between Egypt and Israel on implementing document No 1 of the Camp David agreement will begin 1 month after the exchange of the ratification of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty with the aim of determining the means for establishing autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and the powers and responsibilities of the autonomous councils;

4. The two sides affirm that the ultimate objective of these talks is the holding of elections for the autonomous institutions before the end of 1979;

5. After the establishment of the autonomous institutions, the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza will end, and the Israeli forces will withdraw to positions defined as security points.

The AL-AHRAM correspondent in Washington has learned that the Egyptian proposal is more specific and contains the following main points:

1. Having accepted the peace treaty, Egypt and Israel announce their intention to implement the framework for peace--the Camp David document No 1;

2. The two sides affirm their invitation to King Husayn of Jordan to join the peace talks;

3. One month after the exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, the two sides agree to start talks on the establishment of autonomous institutions in the West Bank and Gaza and on determining the responsibilities of these institutions. There is nothing to prevent these talks from starting about the Gaza Strip;

4. The two sides agree that elections in the West Bank and Gaza will start within 6 months of the exchange of the ratification of the peace treaty;

5. Two weeks after the establishment of the autonomous institutions, the military government in the West Bank and Gaza will end, its civilian administration will also end and withdrawal will begin from the towns to certain security points;

6. In order to facilitate the transfer of power to the autonomous institution, the two sides agree to the presence of a limited Egyptian police force and a liaison officer.

WRITER ON U.S. AID, ARAB THREATS TO CUT OFF AID

LD210825Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 18 Nov 78 p 7 LD

[By 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Ghani]

[Excerpts] The "Carter plan" to give Egypt $10 or $15 billion in economic aid is now being seriously discussed in Washington.

This is the first task facing President Carter and his aides now that the U.S. elections are over. The U.S. President will take a decision on the matter in a few weeks, that is before submitting the U.S. budget to the Congress in January. This has been confirmed by the well-known U.S. journalist James Reston, who is known for his close ties with the White House and President Carter.

In fact, the plan has already been put before the Congress. Senator Jackson has submitted a proposal for a "new Marshall plan" to give economic aid to the Middle East countries that join the peace treaty. The matter has also been put to the U.S. public through the reports and articles being published, which naturally interest the U.S. taxpayer.

If you asked the taxpayer his opinion of this massive project, on which the United States will spend $10 or $15 billion within 5 years, you would get a single answer on which all Americans from different social strata and income categories agree--that it is reasonable and logical that the United States should spend this vast sum of money on establishing and strengthening peace rather than spending it on contributing to wars and to the destruction they lead to.

This thinking is prevalent among the U.S. public and is bound to help President Carter in going ahead with the implementation of this massive plan requiring billions of dollars.

It is true that it is a heavy and tremendous burden, but it is also true that in the past the United States has implemented such plans and even bigger ones. The results were a great gain for the United States, just as for the countries in which such plans were carried out earnestly and sincerely.

We do not wish to cite the massive Marshall plan here as an example as the circumstances and reasons for it were probably different. We must point out that President Carter's proposed plan to strengthen peace in the Middle East was preceded by similar plans which the United States implemented in Asia and Latin America in order to develop and prop up the economy and raise the living standards of some of the countries there.

One of the plans similar to the one proposed to help Egypt economically was the Indonesian plan a few years ago.

When Sukarno fell and communist control of Indonesia fell with him the country's economy was on the verge of collapse or in fact had collapsed.

The United States and the Western countries had to come to the rescue of Indonesia. A consortium consisting of the United States, West Germany and a number of industrialized countries launched an operation to rescue Indonesia from economic disaster and, as a result, generous and abundant economic aid began to flow from all these countries.

What was more important was that capital from these major industrial powers brought reassurance to Indonesia and to the new leadership which struck firmly and violently at the communists and extremists.

We are citing this recent example so that those who have spoken loudly in the past few weeks about a so-called economic boycott of Egypt and sanctions against it will consider it. These people have claimed that nothing can enable Egypt to do without or compensate it for the meager aid it has received in the past few years from the sisterly countries whose coffers overflow with money.

Such people are drawing up their policies and making their calculations on a totally wrong basis. It would be better for them to consider the matter carefully in the light of past experience and current reality.

MAGAZINE REPORTS PALESTINIAN-U.S. CONTACTS ON W. BANK

NC220920Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 22 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 November--In today's edition the magazine AKHIR SA'AH quotes Palestinian sources as saying that Palestinian-U.S. contacts took place recently.

The magazine says that the United States has sent a message to the PLO through Saudi Arabia and that the message dealt with the U.S. proposals for the West Bank.

The magazine adds that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed readiness to participate indirectly in future negotiations.

MAGAZINE REPORTS SYRIAN-SOVIET MILITARY PACT

NC220918Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0812 GMT 22 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 November--A Lebanese leader has disclosed that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad concluded a military pact with the Soviet Union during his recent trip to the Soviet Union and that he is implementing a Soviet plan through the presence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

The magazine AKHIR SA'AH says in today's edition that Phalangist forces recently attacked military targets in Syria and that Soviet military experts were involved.

CHINESE OIL PERSONNEL TO TRAIN IN CAIRO

LD220913Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 18 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[By Ibrahim Rashid]

[Text] Minister of Petroleum Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal has stated that a number of Chinese Government-sponsored petroleum personnel have begun arriving in Cairo to train in oilfields, refineries and gas transport stations. The personnel arrived in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Chinese Petroleum Ministry and the minister during the minister's visit to China a few weeks ago.

The minister said the Chinese experts live with their Egyptian colleagues amicably and cooperatively.

MOSCOW ALARM AT EGYPTIAN-PRC TIES MOTIVATED BY FEAR

LD211055Y Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[By Ahmad Zayn]

[Excerpts] Moscow is angry or rather alarmed, not because the world is upside down but because a Chinese delegation is visiting Cairo and holding political and economic talks.

Moscow Radio has said strange things about Chinese leader Ulanfu's visit to Cairo because, according to the radio, it coincides with the imminent signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The delegation will stay in Cairo until 19 November, the date of the first anniversary of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, and the choice of date is an expression of the Peking leadership's support for As-Sadat's separate plan. Even when covering the Baghdad summit the Chinese press refrained from publishing criticism of President as-Sadat, while it gave wide coverage to As-Sadat's statements regarding the Washington talks.

This is what makes Moscow angry and causes its alarm.

We ask: What is the significance of this?

Suppose what Moscow Radio said about the timing of the Chinese delegation's visit were true; What is wrong about it? Is it a matter of shame that "the Peking leadership supports As-Sadat's plan?" Peking has declared its support openly and Egypt appreciates it. The world has declared its support and praise for As-Sadat's peace plan with the exception of Moscow and those agents and lackeys revolving in its orbit.

In fact, what Moscow Radio said is nonsense. The Chinese delegation's visit, its talks in Cairo, and the Egyptian-Chinese agreement on cooperation is what alarms Moscow and arouses the Moscow leaders' hatred for Egypt and China, for they have been doing all they can to prevent any cooperation between China and the Arab area.

If Moscow sees "something drawing attention" in the Chinese delegation's visit to Cairo, what is "drawing attention" is not the timing of the visit or Peking's support for President as-Sadat, but rather the subject of the visit and especially the fact that it is taking place at a high level and involves talks on wide-scale political and economic cooperation and that the Chinese delegation will hold cooperation talks with Sudan as well.

It is only natural that all this should arouse the Moscow leaders' anger and cause them alarm; what they were afraid would happen has happened. If China today is meeting with Egypt and Sudan within the framework of honest and constructive cooperation serving the peoples' causes and supporting the cause of peace, this process will expand and strengthen and its results will only spell evil consequences and failure for the policy of pursuing ambitions and designs and imposing servility and exploitation on agents and lackeys.

This is the secret behind Moscow's alarm and the reason for Moscow Radio's hallucinations.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

JN220925Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 22 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 22 November--'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and defense minister, met here today with Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet defense minister and member of the CPSU Politburo. The two ministers discussed issues that concern the two countries.

IMPORT-EXPORT COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH SYRIAN DELEGATION

JN201459Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 November--Khalid 'Abd ar-Rahman, director of Arab Economic Relations at the Trade Ministry, has met with Salah 'Allush, chairman of the committee on exports of public sector products in Syria, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting dealt with strengthening cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the fields of import and export of national products in the two countries. The visit of the delegation comes within the framework of the joint National Action Charter between the two fraternal countries.

IRAQI, UAE OIL MINISTERS DISCUSS OIL AFFAIRS

JN220948Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 22 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 November--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, and Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, today discussed oil affairs of the two fraternal countries in particular and oil relations as part of OPEC in general.

Dr al-'Utaybah's visit to Baghdad comes as part of the contacts the OPEC oil ministers are holding to coordinate stands and strengthen OPEC unity in preparation for the OPEC ministerial conference scheduled for Abu Dhabi in December. Dr al-'Utaybah arrived in Baghdad last night. He stated that he will convey a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

COMMAND COUNCIL BROADENS APPLICATION OF GRADE, WAGES LAW

JN201710Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The Revolution Command Council [RCC] has decided to apply Law No 12 of 1978 regarding the grade and wage scale in the construction sector to all Arab workers employed in government departments and establishments. Following is the text of the decree: In accordance with the provisions of paragraph A of Article 42 of the provisional constitution, the RCC decided the following at its session held on 11 November 1978:

1. The provisions of Law No 12 of 1978 regarding the grade and wage scale in the construction sector shall apply to all Arab workers employed in government departments and establishments to carry out duties mentioned in the aforementioned law.

2. The contract for employment of Arab workers and technicians which is in current use in government departments shall be abrogated.

3. This decree shall be published in the official gazette and the competent ministers shall implement it.

[Signed] Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

PRESS NOTES DIVERGENCE IN AS-SADAT, BEGIN STATEMENTS

JN211829Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Nov 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The 10 Percent," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR editorially comments on statements made yesterday by President Anwar as-Sadat as well as statements made yesterday by the Israeli prime minister. The paper notes the differences between President as-Sadat's stand and that of the Israeli prime minister who insisted on cling ing to Jerusalem and to what he termed Israel's rights in the West Bank.

The paper says: When our kinfolk in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip rejected self-rule, they did so out of an awareness that this plan is no more than a framework giving legitimacy to the Israeli military occupation and Jewish settlement of their land. They did not adopt this courageous stand out of a fear of anybody becasue the bond which ties them to Jordan--which has lived through the cause more than any other Arab country and which has offered and continues to offer them everything--is a bond based on indivisible brotherhood.

Furthermore, when Jordan rejected the two Camp David agreements, to which it was not a party, it affirmed more than once that it does not close the door of an honorable and comprehensive peace, and it does not impose any stand on the kinfolk in the occupied land. If a unified Arab stand emerges linking Jordan, the kinfolk in the occupied land and the other Arab parties which participated in the Baghdad summit, this stand cannot be described as the fruit of instilling fear in the kinfolk in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Instilling fear is not and has never been a weapon we resort to. Furthermore, we and our kinfolk in the occupied land have not been and will never be afraid.

Commenting on the same subject, the newpaper AR-RA'Y exposes the clear divergence in statements made by the Egyptian president and those made by the Israeli prime minister. The paper expresses skepticism about the possibility of bringing about Arab interests and the Palestinian right in light of such statements as when Menahem Begin proclaims his clinging to a united Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, as well as Israel's rights in the West Bank.

The paper calls on Moslems and Christians to work together to save Jerusalem from the claws of Zionism and to stop the tampering with the sanctities.

In its editorial, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: The conflict in the area is not just between Egypt and Israel, but between Israel and the Palestinian people first and between Israel and all the Arab states who had parts of their territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. Above all, it is a conflict between Israel and the United Nations and the international community, since Israel has refused to obey the UN resolutions on one hand and the will of the international community on the other.

The initial outcome of the Camp David summit was to remove the Middle East crisis from its general Arab framework as well as from the umbrella of the United Nations. It might be useful to suggest to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to return the Middle East file to the Geneva conference with the participation of all the parties concerned.

BRIEFS

SENATOR DIES--Prime Minister Mudar Badran has announced the death of Senator Shafiq Irshaydat, who passed away this morning. The late senator was minister of justice and communications in 1953, and minister of justice and education in 1956. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Nov 78 JN]

SARKIS DELIVERS ADDRESS ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

NC212055Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[President Ilyas Sarkis address to Lebanese people on the occasion of Lebanon's independence day--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Lebanese people, on the 35th anniversary of Lebanon's independence, and with feelings of sadness, gloom and anxiety concerning our destiny, I call on myself and on you to pause and take a stand. Let our pause be on the balcony of time and let us look back into the past, think about the present and visualize the future.

Lebanese people, what can I say to you about the present? We are all experiencing and suffering it. None of us is satisfied with it or reassured about it. We all equally reject it and we all agree that we must bypass it. The one Lebanon is disintegrating before our very eyes and the Lebanese are divided into groups, parties and sects. Their identities and loyalties are varied.

The time has come for us to realize how much we have wronged Lebanon and harmed ourselves. Yes, it is time we admit that the state's independence has been shaken because we have not upheld the state of independence, because the preoccupation of each one of us with building his own private power has disrupted the general power, and because the insistence of each one of us on building a small state for himself takes away from the main general state. This has exhausted our resources and resulted in our lagging behind in the accomplishment of our mission. We must admit, we cannot but admit that the fact that we view the homeland as a (?private) company has precluded harmony in it and has struck at the very foundations of the state. Thus, Lebanon has become the victim of selfishness and factionalism.

In the core of this painful reality, today I find myself more determined than ever to reaffirm my faith in Lebanon, the homeland, the state and the society. Lebanon, which has been on the verge of death for 4 years, will never die.

This occasion today, while not warranting joy and cheer, nevertheless calls for hope. It must prompt hard work and the adoption of a genuine stand. Our march toward the future has been born out of our plight, and the countdown [for recovery] has started despite all the obstacles and setbacks, the massive destruction and great evil, despite the campaigns of doubt and deception, and despite the escalations and outbiddings.

Every Lebanese is today called upon to demonstrate a will to build the new Lebanon. Lebanon is the will of the Lebanese people. This is a necessary precondition. It is also sufficient in itself, and isn't it more so with the will of the Lebanese people being joined by every good will in the fraternal Arab states and the various friendly states? I wish here to refer in particular to the conference at Bayt ad-Din of the foreign ministers of the fraternal Arab states concerned with the Arab Deterrent Forces, which aimed at helping Lebanon overcome the crisis, out of a noble feeling of fraternity and in an atmosphere of frankness and sincerity. That conference confirmed what I had earlier sensed in Damascus during my meeting with my brother President Hafiz al-Asad, who was responsive in every way to our realities and effectively contributed to surmounting the passing crisis. I also sensed this in the capitals of the fraternal states I visited to prepare for the Bayt ad-Din meeting.

I need not remind you that the results of the Bayt ad-Din conference were translated into decisions adopted by the cabinet and a program of action aimed at consolidating the foundations of the state. We must begin to implement it and to expedite its completion to restore normalcy to the country.

I also want to mention the interest in Lebanon shown by the Arab brothers at the summit conference in Baghdad, as well as their willingness to help in the material and moral reconstruction of Lebanon. When the question of the common Arab destiny was discussed, the Lebanese question took a good share of this discussion and we found every openness toward us and every understanding and response to us.

On this beloved day for Lebanon, I wish to express my thanks and gratitude to all the Arab brothers--kings, presidents, amirs and leaders--for their attitudes and their noble sentiments. On behalf of Lebanon, I wish to emphasize that this small homeland will always remain their loving and sincere brother.

In the international arena, Lebanon also has stanch supporters who do not hesitate to extend aid to it and to preserve it out of their conviction that Lebanon represents a cultural and humanitarian peak. I wish here to mention especially my meetings at the Vatican and my talks with the late Pope John Paul I and his successor His Holiness John Paul II. I felt extremely satisfied on these two occasions because of the noble sentiments and frank and strong support for Lebanon, as well as the accurate and thorough knowledge of its affairs.

I will be happy in the next few days to pay a friendly and working visit to France at the kind invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I wish to mention here that the historic friendly and cultural relations between our two countries have made Lebanese-French friendship a firm tradition in both countries. This has been confirmed through the stances taken by France at the various levels during the Lebanese crisis and through the talks held in Paris by our foreign minister some days ago.

Lebanese people at home and abroad, we have been destined to make sacrifices and we have done so many times over.

This is an occasion for a pause and an honorable stand worthy of our history. It is to this stand of honor that I commit myself before God and people. I call on you to commit yourself with me so that we will all rise to build a modern, solid and complete state. None of this can be achieved without your unity and solidarity. I know my fate and I have chosen and loved it and with you I will carry on my path to the end. I pledge to you and God that I will continue to uphold Lebanon until Lebanon triumphs. Long live Lebanon.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

NC212125Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov at his house in Ad-Dawhah at 1830 today. They reviewed the latest developments in the local and international spheres.

Upon leaving, Prime Minister al-Huss' house, the Soviet ambassador said: I thank his excellency the prime minister for the meeting. I extended congratulations to him on independence day. We then reviewed matters of mutual interest. The meeting was very useful.

COMMUNIQUE ON SARKIS' VISIT TO FRANCE REPORTED

NC211130Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[21 November communique issued simultaneously in Beirut and Paris on President Sarkis' upcoming visit]

[Text] In response to an invitation from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis will make an official working visit to France from 27-29 November 1978. The Lebanese president will be accompanied by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and the minister for foreign and defense and expatriates affairs, Fu'ad Butrus.

SARKIS RECEIVES NORWEGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

NC201354Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At 1115, President Sarkis received the Norwegian delegation headed by Defense Minister Rolf Hansen, who was accompanied by the deputy chairman of the Norwegian Parliamentary Defense Committee, (Hessing Del); the secretary general of the [Norwegian] Defense Ministry, (Mr Stevens) and his military secretary, Colonel (Heath). The meeting lasted for 45 minutes after which the Norwegian defense minister was asked about the nature of the meeting. He said: Our meeting with President Sarkis was fruitful. We were happy to meet him. We heard the president's impressions of the situation in southern Lebanon, the problems facing this area and ways which might help resolve these problems.

Prime Minister al-Huss also met with the visiting Norwegian delegation and discussed developments in the south.

The minister of foreign affairs and defense, Fu'ad Butrus, also met with the visiting Norwegian defense minister, who was accompanied by the Norwegian charge d'affaires in Lebanon.

GAZA MAYOR REPORTEDLY ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC221048Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1026 GMT 22 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 22 November--The Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA' reports today that Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has arrived secretly in Beirut on a mission described by Palestinian sources as urgent.

The newspaper adds that the sources refused to disclose the nature of this urgent mission. However, they did say that Ash-Shawwa will hold important contacts on developments in the Palestinian cause.

VOICE OF LEBANON: ISRAELI PLANES FLY OVER SIDON

NC211836Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Two Israeli planes today overflew the city of Sidon several times today before breaking the sound barrier. Israeli planes overflew Sidon and the south and some southern villages yesterday.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS 10 KILLED IN SYRIAN BUS EXPLOSION

NC2207302 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Intermittent gunfire intensified last night in various areas in the southern suburbs and in the heart of the capital. The Syrian positions used DSHK and antitank shells in sniping and shelling the roads in their line of fire.

Violent explosions and artillery shelling were heard in the southern suburbs before midnight, and sporadic shooting continued until morning.

Roads leading to 'Alayh were closed and a number of people were detained in the immediate area after a Syrian bus exploded near the 'Alayh traffic circle, killing and wounding a number of soldiers. A number of buildings nearby were damaged by the explosion.

A report received this morning on the effects of the explosion indicates that fire broke out in neighboring stores, five cars were burned, 10 people were killed and about 25 others wounded, some of them seriously. Investigations are continuing.

The Arab Deterrent Forces Command has not issued a statement on the incident so far.

7 KILLED, 25 WOUNDED IN EXPLOSION NEAR BEIRUT

TA211745Y Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, Nov 21 (AFP)--At least 7 people were killed and 25 others injured today when a dynamited car exploded at Alley, 15 kms (9 miles) east of here, according to reports here.

Troops of the Syrian-dominated Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) sealed off the entire Alley area and began a search for those responsible for the attack.

A well-informed source said the blast occurred as a convoy of Syrian ADF soldiers was passing by.

Several buildings were set ablaze and heavy damage was reported in a radius of about 500 meters (yards).

FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS POLITICAL STATEMENT AT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

JN212029Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1800 today the People's Assembly held a closed session chaired by its speaker Mahmud Hadid and in the presence of a number of ministers. During this session, the assembly listened to a statement delivered by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, on Arab and foreign policy. He touched on the events witnessed by the Arab region since the Egyptian president visited occupied Jerusalem and signed the Camp David accords as well as the capitulationist steps that accompanied this that clash with the Arab nation's interests.

Khaddam also talked in detail on the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the Joint National Action Charter that resulted from this rapprochement, in addition to its effect and historical importance with regard to consolidating and supporting the progress of Arab struggle.

The deputy prime minister then talked about the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad and explained its positive results on all levels and the successes it achieved along the path of steadfastness and confrontation against the treacherous and capitulationist schemes. He also talked about the vanguard pan-Arab role played by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in order to achieve all these accomplishments and successes in the field of achieving Arab solidarity and proceeding along the road of supporting the march of struggle and confronting the dangers that are threatening our Arab nation.

After Khaddam's statement, the speaker of the People's Assembly adjourned the session for a break. The assembly then reconvened to discuss the questions of its members.

POSSIBLE JOINT OIL PROJECTS DISCUSSED WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

JN211655Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Nov 78 JN

[Text] A joint meeting was held at the Ministry of Oil and Natural Resources this morning between senior ministry officials, the related companies and a representative of the Finance Ministry on the one hand, and the members of the Iraqi oil delegation, who arrived in Damascus yesterday, on the other.

During this meeting, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the possibility of establishing joint oil projects between fraternal Syria and Iraq. The meeting also dealt with the oil issues that concern the two countries.

SYRIAN-IRAQI INFORMATION COMMITTEE CONCLUDES WORK IN DAMASCUS

JN220554Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--The joint Syrian-Iraqi information committee under Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and his Iraqi counterpart, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, concluded its meetings yesterday evening. The committee had formulated a working paper to be submitted to the Political, Information and Cultural Committee due to meet in Damascus in the first week of December.

The SANA correspondent has learned that the information working paper has included a plan for information movement on the level of the two fraternal countries, the Arab homeland and the world, with the aim of entrenching the pan-Arab homeland of the Joint National Action Charter between the two countries. The committee has also formulated executive programs on the level of coordinating and integrating work between the information institutions in the two countries.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SPEAKER CONFERS WITH UAE DEPUTY SPEAKER

JN212036Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Mahmud Hadid, speaker of the People's Assembly, today received Hamad Abu Shihab, deputy speaker of the Federal National Council in the United Arab Emirates. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the various Arab topics and issues of common interest to Arab parliamentarians, foremost of which were the results of the Baghdad Arab summit conference and the resolutions it adopted to counter the capitulationist schemes against the Arab nation.

The speaker of the People's Assembly then pointed out the importance of supporting and bolstering the role of the Arab Parliamentary Federation in light of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference as well as the federation's effective practice of this role and providing a suitable atmosphere for it to carry out its tasks well, especially at this very stage when our Arab nation is exposed to a fierce Zionist-imperialist onslaught.

In view of this, the two sides agreed to call the Arab Parliamentary Federation's council to hold its forthcoming session in Abu Dhabi.

PAPERS COMMENT ON LEBANESE SITUATION, MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

JN200612Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Nov 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Awaiting Implementation of the Bayt ad-Din Resolutions," the newspaper AL-BA'TH comments as follows: It is understood that the resolutions of the Bayt ad-Din conference have not yet been implemented. These resolutions are now shelved in dossiers and bogged down in plans, deliberations and interpretations for some reasons of which we are aware and for other reasons unknown to us. Therefore, Lebanon and the Lebanese are still at the starting point. Although Lebanon was expected to take the first steps toward recovery after the Bayt ad-Din conference and resolutions, it is still stumbling in its crisis and the bloody situation continues. Worse than that, certain parts of Lebanon are still outside the control of the Lebanese Government and are still scenes of violence and suffering. AL-BA'TH continues: What the Lebanese Government is expected to do now is to seize the opportunity afforded by the Baghdad Arab summit and existing Arab unanimity resolutely to enforce its program and to silence the dissidents with the assistance of the armed forces at its disposal. The paper adds: Undoubtedly, it is wrong to ignore the consequences of a delay in implementing the resolutions, although the crisis itself is a Lebanese one, because such consequences are bound to affect the Arab situation. The state of aggravation, which is the final objective, is being encouraged by Israel and its isolationist allies in Lebanon. Therefore, sooner or later this state of aggravation is bound to affect the entire Arab east to the extent of distracting Syria and Iraq from their unity efforts. This is the recent and persistent objective of the parties of the Camp David alliance.

AL-BA'TH concludes: It is better for the Lebanese Government now to benefit from the momentum of Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement and establish its control on all of Lebanon and foil Israeli designs, which will only lead to further division and isolation within the country.

Under the headline "There Is a Difference Between One Settlement and Another," the newspaper TISHRIN comments: U.S. President Jimmy Carter is boasting that he is personally contributing to a Middle East settlement via the Camp David agreements. President Anwar as-Sadat is swearing that all that he is doing is trying to achieve a settlement of the crisis in the area. And although the Israeli rulers are not as boastful, they still talk about their desire to reach a settlement.

The paper adds: The fact is that the achievement of a settlement of the serious situation in the area resulting from the disavowal of Palestinian rights and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories is one of the demands of the international community and one of the objectives of those concerned about achieving peace, establishing security and removing tension in international relations. The international community has expressed on several occasions in the past its desire to achieve a Middle East settlement. The community laid the bases for such a settlement, which were accepted by a majority of the member states of the United Nations. It is no secret also that Syria wants a settlement of the situation in the Middle East. It has expressed this desire on several occasions. The resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference did not close the door to a settlement and did not reject the principle of settlement. The Soviet Union, which is the side facing the United States and cochairman of the Geneva conference, also wants a settlement of a crisis close to its border.

Therefore, there is a unanimity on the matter of a settlement. But there are differences on the form, purport and framework of this settlement and the methods for achieving it. These differences are not formal or simple.

TISHRIN says: The settlement sought by Syria, the Arabs and those who stick to their rights is a settlement that is based on justice--in other words, on the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the national rights of the Palestinian Arabs. Such a settlement should also prevent U.S. hegemony over the area and preserve Arab rights, sovereignty and dignity as well as their right to exploit their national resources for the sake of their own benefit and progress. It is a settlement that must be achieved within the framework of the United Nations and through an effective UN contribution, the participation of all the parties concerned and the assistance of the Soviet Union, the cochairman of the Geneva conference, which supports Arab rights. The settlement that Syria wants is the settlement supported by the great majority of the UN member states and in line with the UN Charter and resolutions. It is for the sake of this settlement that we should struggle by every means. It is also for this settlement that we should provide all the material and moral means that prevent imperialism and Zionism from imposing their will, which conflicts with the interests of the Arab nation, the international community's will and the interests of world peace.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE'S CONDITION WORSENS, REPORTEDLY IN COMA

LD220912Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Boumediene is in a coma. The state of the Algerian president's health deteriorated again last night. The Algerians now know about it; the newspapers and the radio are talking openly about it. The Council of the Revolution is dealing with the day-to-day business.

Ralph Pinto, you are on the line with us from Algiers. Are there any details on the illness from which the Algerian president is suffering?

[Pinto--live] The Algerian president is reported to be suffering from cancer of the bladder. The first symptoms are reported to have appeared several months ago and it seems that the Soviet doctors who operated on him during his long visit in Moscow would have preferred for him to convalesce for a longer period in the USSR.

So the Algerian No 1 is now being attended by an international team at the Mustapha Hospital in a brand new building which is not even open, and it seems that the Soviet, American, British and French doctors who have come here with their own medical equipment--the most modern--are all in agreement on the treatment to be followed.

But these doctors are also very worried. The Algerian president has already been in a coma at least once and yesterday afternoon, it seems, he had still not completely regained consciousness.

ALGIERS: BOUMEDIENE'S RETURN ENDS DENIGRATION CAMPAIGN

LD211623Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 15 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[E.M. article: "Revolution Forges Ahead"]

[Text] At the end of his visit to the Soviet Union, President Boumediene yesterday returned to our capital where in the afternoon he chaired a working session with the members of the Council of the Revolution and the government. This event highlights in particular the total inanity of the campaign of denigration and slander organized by the imperialists and the reactionaries regarding the head of state's absence--a campaign which on this occasion exceeded all the bounds of delirium and even common decency.

It is true that, owing to its success and its persistent progress, our revolution disturbs all the reactionary forces both inside and outside the country and constitutes their special target at every opportunity, so much so that our enemies even mistake their wishes for realities, seizing on the slightest pretext to propagate speculation and lies, as has happened recently.

Algeria is building, working, progressing in a disciplined manner, multiplying its achievements; its enemies did not want, do not want and will never want to see or accept any of this, and they persist in seeking any excuse for their nostalgic fabrications, disregarding the most elementary truths.

They must eventually realize, however, that this is nothing but futile agitation and that it will only ever yield them false joys. The Algerian revolution, which rests on solid democratic institutions and is supported by a unanimous people whose maturity no longer requires proof, has a strength which their nefarious activities cannot undermine.

Once again, to the great disappointment of our enemies, events have put an end to their illusions and their heinous attacks. The Algerian people, who are more united and mobilized around President Boumediene than ever, are forging resolutely ahead and will prove capable of effectively countering all the imperialists' maneuvers. There will be many more victories for our socialist revolution and just as many defeats for the forces of reaction.

RHODESIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT COLEADER MUGABE LEAVES AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD212100Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Robert Mugabe, the coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, this afternoon left Algiers after a 3-day working visit during which he conveyed to the official responsible for external relations in the National Liberation Front [FLN] a report on developments in Zimbabwe and the struggle of its people for liberation. He was seen off at the airport by FLN officials and representatives of the liberation movements in Algiers.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF AS-SADAT'S 'CAPITULATION'

LD220941Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Mohamed Benchicou article: "Egypt Betrayed"]

[Text] Let us recall the scene. As-Sadat smiling, riding in an American car, acclaimed by the Israeli population, with beside him the man who has become his best political companion, Menahem Begin, with whom he shares almost everything, including the Nobel Prize for a "peace" which only the Oslo committee has seen.

That 19 November 1977 the Egyptian head of state's smile was perhaps not as forced as we thought. He was convinced that this enormous act of capitulation would earn him a commensurate material contribution from the United States (and the Zionist lobby) to save what was left to save of a disastrous policy and deal with popular pressure which had shown him what it was capable of in January 1977, in the working class districts of Hulwan and Shubra al-Khaymah. In Egypt's case, the open-door policy implied complete integration into the capitalist international market.

This clearly meant that he must further strengthen the influence of the monopolies, encourage class domination, maintain social inequalities and--since the two go hand-in-hand--defend the imperialists' political and strategic interests in the Arab and African region. In this context the U.S. financial contribution constituted the "dowry of appeasement," the reward for ending the state of war and signing a peace treaty which guarantees the imperialists stability in the area, a satisfactory margin for maneuver and unhindered political, economic and ideological penetration. The separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement was the second phase of the U.S.-Middle East strategy after "the mopping-up operation in Lebanon."

As-Sadat was aware of all this. But the prospects of "economic recovery" were alluring to him. Visiting Begin in his own country was a first step toward attracting the Zionist lobby's dollars. Flouting his people's aspirations, denying the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause, denouncing the agreements with socialist countries, notably the USSR, drawing away from the progressive Arab countries and encouraging economic links with the West were the other steps which As-Sadat took cheerfully.

Today the photographs taken in Cairo, Washington and elsewhere show the same smiling As-Sadat. But it is a forced smile. He has capitualted for nothing. He has become the echo of imperialist ideology for peanuts. At the Arab League meeting he violently criticized the PDRY, which is "too progressive" for him. At the OAU summit he supported all the attacks against Cuba.

He has broken off relations with the Arab countries which did not back his policy. He has sent his planes against Libya.

On the domestic front he has created a pluralist bourgeois democracy which he has not even had the political courage to implement in its entirety. The WAFD party (liberal bourgeoisie) has been dissolved. The National Progressive Rally Party has suspended its activities. Parliamentary activity, which he intended to be democratic "in the Western style," resembles a political cacophony, dominated by the ideas of the rais and the imperialists. To fight the people's masses he has revived repressive laws which date back to the British occupation, such as a 1914 law which punishes any assembly and another from the year 1923, passed by Nasim Pasha's puppet government to deal with the aftermath of the 1919 revolution. There has been one trial after another. As-Sadat's regime gives the impression of a government whose only justification lies in repression. Hence, a tottering regime, a regime which is now isolated, following the strengthening of the links among those Arab countries which are keen on the virtues of dignity.

In Algiers, Damascus and Baghdad, the failure of the Egyptian initiative has been established. An alliance has been acknowledged with what the communique published by the Algerian Council of Ministers 20 November 1977 described as "a vital element of the imperialist strategy in this part of the world. This is the danger Israel poses for the whole of the Arab world and its future.... Such a move (As-Sadat's visit to Israel), which comes at a time when the enemy is arrogantly and contemptuously pursuing its fait-accompli policy while continuing to deny the existence of the Palestinian people and refusing to recognize their legitimate representative, the PLO, can only weaken the struggle conducted with much sacrifice and selflessness by the Arab people for 30 years...."

After 1 year of capitulation there is nothing more distressing for a regime than to discover that it is reduced to selling all the principles of dignity at Blair House for a possible grant of $15 billion, promised by the monopolies, because he no longer has any support elsewhere.

LIBYA

KUWAIT: LIBYAN EMBASSY DENIES REPORT OF ATTEMPTED COUP

LD220954Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--In Kuwait today the Libyan Jamahiriyah Embassy denied a Kuwait press report which speaks of an attempted coup against President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the beginning of this month.

The report, published on 16 November in AL-ANBA, reports that the reason why the Libyan president did not attend the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad at the beginning of this month was an attempted coup d'etat, foiled by the Libyan Armed Forces.

The paper today carries a statement by the press attache of the Libyan Embassy, stating that throughout the Baghdad summit Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was driving tractors at agricultural projects near Benghazi in implementation of the development plan in Libya.

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ABOUT STUDENT ISSUES AT CONFERENCE

LD191446Y Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 19 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Nov 19, (JANA)--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1st September Revolution and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, has attended part of the student conference at the College of Education of Al-Fateh University. He pointed out some observations including: "The student conferences are a model for the basic people's congresses. This generation will be capable of practicing democracy more than the present generation which circumstances had not allowed it to practice democracy. In the schools and universities, and which we practice today... But dictatorship was practiced against it."

He said: "Power is in the hands of the members of the people's congresses and not in the hands of the secretariats of those congresses." He went on to say: "The role of the congresses' secretariats does not exceed the organization and smooth running of meetings. Furthermore, the people's committees are executive organs to implement the decisions and recommendations of the people's congresses.

He added: "The practice of student conferences is a vocational popular practice in which both men and women participate on equal footing." "What is being presented to the student conferences must not be understood as being at the expense of academic achievement" he affirmed, adding, "We must not sacrifice science for the sake of work, but at the same time we must not use science as a pretext and live off the others for science and work must both be given an opportunity in the discussions."

The revolution's leader added: "Productive work is important in the student sector. Students should study and reconcile these two subjects. The substitution of work-time by study-time and vice-versa are both not feasible."

He said: "The education curriculum should be within the specified period for basic scientific subjects. But if there are some non-basic and unimportant subjects then they could be replaced."

He went on to say: "The school year does not extend to all months of the year and students usually exert themselves in the months preceding examinations. Therefore the academic year does not include the whole year and there is a lot of wasted time during the academic year."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed the necessity of redrawing the curricula so that the academic year could be more effective. He said: "Student and other sectors were unproductive and therefore extra time was needed to be employed in productive work."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued his comments by saying: "Study-time has to be made use of in such a way as to make the field work and work-time be fields of learning at one and the same time."

Concluding his eluciations the revolution's leaders affirmed to the conference, "scientific achievement and productive work are two topics which have been placed before the student conferences and students should study them and decide on them because they are subjects which concern the students themselves."

MOROCCO

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RECEIVES U.S. SENATE DELEGATION

LD211358Y Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 21 Nov (MAP)--Moroccan president of the House of Representatives, Dey Ould Sidi Baba, met here Monday with an official American delegation led by Senator Abraham Ribicoff "though we have noisy imperialistic neighbours, Morocco aims to build a model pilot nation for the Third World since the Moroccan Constitution guarantees a multiparty-system, and free opinion". [passage as received]

Senator Ribicoff answered that Morocco plays an important role in Africa and in the world and that the United States intends to strengthen the relation between the two countries.

The U.S. and Moroccan delegation surveyed Morocco's national security problems, the Middle East, human rights, disarmament, and a new international economic order. Dey Ould Sidi Baba offered a dinner in honour of the ten U.S. senators.

U.S. Delegation Leaves

LD211400Y Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 21 Nov (MAP)--Ten United States senators left here Tuesday for Washington after a brief 24-hour visit in which they conferred with Moroccan King Hassan-II on bilateral relations.

The senate delegation, led by Senator Abraham Ribicoff, Dem. Connecticut, and including former astronaut Senator John Glenn, Senator Thomas Eagleton--a onetime vice presidential candidate--and Adlai Stevenson III, arrived Monday from Moscow for a "fact finding tour", the U.S. Embassy here said.

The senators also met with the president of Moroccan Parliament, Dey Ould Sidi Baba.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA RECEIVES FRG STATE MINISTER, SCHMIDT MESSAGE

LD211526Y Tunis TAP in English 1400 GBT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 21 Nov (TAP)--President Bourguiba received Monday morning in his Venusberg residence the federal state minister to the federal chancellor, Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, who came to inquire in to President Bourguiba's health and give him a message of greetings from the Federal Republic of Germany's chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

The interview, which was attended by Tunisian Ambassador to the FRG Driss Guiga, lasted 30 minutes. President Bourguiba reviewed with Wischnewski the main fields of cooperation between Germany and Tunisia and the good friendly relations which haven't stopped developing between the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the P.S.D.

Hans-Juergen Wischnewski conveyed to President Bourguiba the good wishes of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and expressed satisfaction at the Tunisian head of state's good health. President Bourguiba gave his host a full account of the characteristics of the V plan [as received] and reckoned that Tunisia is in a fair way to realize its economic take-off. The head of state evoked with Wischnewski the recollections of his meeting in 1974 in Tunis with the latter whom he considers "a great friend of Tunisia." Then Wischnewski received from President Bourguiba's hands a portrait of the supreme combatant dedicated to the federal chancellor and made up of glowing words with regard to Helmut Schmidt.

Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, who offered a big bunch of flowers to President Bourguiba on behalf of the federal chancellor, warmly thanked President Bourguiba for this gesture.

At the end of the interview President Bourguiba made the following statement to TAP NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Bonn: "You know, wherever I am, I can't lose touch with my country's and people's interests. That is why, beside the exchange of ideas on my state of health and the good results reached by German doctors, I talked with Wischnewski about the idea of creating in the town of Monastir a nurses' school which will reap advantage from the medical techniques of the FRG and the scientific assistance of this great friendly country. So we agreed to create this school which will be conceived according to German standards. I expressed to Helmut Schmidt's special envoy state Minister Wischnewski my gratitude to German medicine and the German government.

Wischnewski said for his part: "I paid a visit to President Bourguiba whom I have known for several years and who is very much esteemed and respected in the FRG. During this interview, we evoked bilateral relations which do not stop developing and reinforcing and we noted that these relations were excellent at present.

"I saw for myself with pleasure the improvement of President Bourguiba's state of health. This delights us and I hope that the president's health goes on improving so that he could resume his activities and works for the Tunisian people's welfare."

"I was entrusted by the federal chancellor with conveying to the Tunisian head of state his warm greetings and best wishes for a better health. I personally handed to President Bourguiba the following message from Helmut Schmidt:

"I heard with relief of the fact that you were feeling the benefits of your stay in Bonn. I insist on expressing the hope that your stay is a full success. German medicine and all those who have your health at heart would thus have the satisfaction of having contributed to your quick recovery and the ties between our two countries will benefit from that. Sincerely yours."

CABINET WILLING TO NEGOTIATE AUTONOMY WITHOUT TIMETABLE

TA211538Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that, in addition to the cabinet decisions publicized this afternoon, the cabinet has made several other decisions. It has been decided that Israel is opposed to any timetable for the administrative autonomy. It has also been decided that any proposal in the negotiations regarding the evacuation of Sinai will require the cabinet's approval. This means that the negotiating team in Washington will not be able to decide on evacuation dates or evacuation stages, if there are any, without receiving the approval of the cabinet.

Our correspondent says that the cabinet decision that Israel is prepared to open negotiations on the implementation of the autonomy after the peace treaty is signed, in fact, replaces a previous decision. The cabinet at one time agreed in principle to formulate a letter saying that 1 month after the peace treaty is ratified, negotiations with Egypt would be opened on the establishment of autonomy. However, apparently, the cabinet's approval of the text of the letter led to new demands by Egypt for a very precise timetable. Accordingly, the foreign minister made the proposal for the new decision taken by the cabinet today.

Jerusalem observers point out that the cabinet's willingness to begin very shortly, even within a month, negotiations on autonomy remains in effect, but this will not be pointed out in any future letter.

Ball In Egypt's Court

TA211841Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpt] [Correspondent Zevi Lidar] The cabinet, it appears, is not prepared for any commitment in writing in which any timetable would be set for the establishment of the administrative autonomy. A decision in this spirit was proposed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the cabinet session on Sunday, and its formulation was polished up today to satisfy the MAFDAL members, whose faction yesterday decided against any written commitment to a timetable connected with the establishment of the autonomy.

In another internal decision the prime minister announced that a debate would be held soon in which rules and policy would be determined regarding the administrative autonomy. Such a debate is essential because the autonomy program presented by the prime minister in December contains clauses that do not fit in with what was agreed upon at Camp David.

The prime minister also determined today, in his announcement, that in the cabinet's program the principles and interests of Israel regarding the status of the autonomy would be preserved. Among these, Begin said that the foundations of Israeli policy were: the right to settlement in Judaea and Samaria; the link between the Jewish settlements and the government in Israel; internal security procedures; that IDF forces should remain; the status of the military government, and so on.

These internal decisions satisfied the hawks in the cabinet, and the decisions were passed with a large majority of 15 votes with 2 opposed. The two who were opposed were Minister Hayyim Landau and Minister Zevulun Hammer. Minister Landau stuck to his proposal to sign the peace treaty but not to carry it out until the negotiations over the autonomy were completed. This proposal was not submitted for debate because it did not have four supporters, as the rules demand.

Minister Zevulun Hammer explained his opposition in a detailed draft decision which he submitted. In addition to the text of the foreign minister's decision, he said it should also state that if the Egyptians do not accept today's cabinet decision, then Israel would regard itself free to reopen the peace treaty and change clauses, for example, in the preamble, which are not convenient for Israel. Minister Hammer says that he submitted this demand in accordance with a proposal by the MAFDAL faction yesterday. The logic behind it, according to him, was to demonstrate Israeli strength to explain that both the Americans and the Egyptians would lose something if they did not accept Israel's proposal.

The two other MAFDAL ministers voted in favor of the cabinet decision, in contrast to Minister Hammer. According to Interior Minister Dr Burg, what was decided in the cabinet today, including the internal decisions, fits in with the MAFDAL Knesset faction's position. In his view, there is no logic in including in the cabinet's announcement a formulation referring to a hypothetical question of whether the Egyptians will respond negatively.

Today's cabinet decisions, Minister Moshe Nissim said after the session, now put the ball in Egypt's court. Israel is sticking to the Camp David agreements and even more: An Egyptian refusal to accept the cabinet decisions would necessarily arouse the question: Does Egypt have second thoughts about the Camp David agreements?

Yadin's Reaction

TA211541Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Text] What, in the evaluation of the cabinet, will the Egyptian reaction be to its decision? This was what our correspondent Moshe Hakohen asked Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin at the end of the cabinet session. [begin recording]

[Yadin] The cabinet evaluation spring from what it--it, not someone else--is prepared for, and I think that the positive and very important side in the cabinet decision is that we have approved the text of the peace treaty as it was presented to the cabinet. On the basis of that text we are prepared to sign peace. This is the important thing. [end recording]

CABINET WANTS RIGHT TO REASSESS SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

TA220611Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 22 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that the cabinet has agreed that, among other things, the peace treaty with Egypt should state that each party can propose a reassessment of the security arrangements included in the treaty. Such an examination would only be carried out if both parties agreed to it. No time limit has been set with respect to this.

BEGIN REITERATES ISRAELI POSITION TO U.S. CONGRESSMEN

TA220622Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] In an appearance last night before U.S. congressmen, Prime Minister Begin repeated that Israel is prepared to sign the peace treaty with Egypt at once, but without the Egyptian demands added after the Camp David talks. Begin told them about the cabinet decision. Our Knesset correspondent Razi Barqa'i was in the audience. [begin recording]

The prime minister listed one by one the Egyptian demands which he claims we cannot accept. The Egyptians want a timetable to be set for the implementation of the autonomy. But, Begin asks, how can an autonomy be enforced and tied to a timetable without allowing time for a careful preparation of self-rule?

Another Egyptian demand which we have rejected deals with Article 6 in the peace treaty, where the Egyptians want to delete those words that grant the agreement with Israel preference over other Egyptian treaties.

[Begin] What value would the first part of that article have without the second part? The parties agree to fulfill in good faith their obligations under this treaty. Shakespeare would have said: words, words, words.

[Barqa'i] The peace treaty determines, Begin says, that the parties will do everything to faithfully fulfill the articles in the agreement without considering the activity of another party that is not involved in the agreement.

The Egyptians, on the other hand, want to delete the latter part, that is, they do not want to mention the fact that this is an independent treaty. What value, the prime minister asked, has the first part alone? The parties assume the responsibility to fulfill their part of the deal; this is an Egyptian proposal to which Shakespeare would have remarked: words, words, words.

We demand a clear Egyptian commitment that our peace agreement with Egypt will also be binding on it, even if it contradicts other inter-Arab agreements.

Another Egyptian demand, which we have rejected, is for an Egyptian police force in the Gaza Strip.

[Begin] That was never mentioned during the 14 days of the deliberations at Camp David. Not only was it not agreed upon, but it was not even brought up. We can't agree to that. It is a matter of our security and of the most vital matters of our security.

[Barqa'i] Begin repeated the story of his telephone conversation with President Carter last night and quoted the President's comment when he said: I am satisfied with the decision taken by the Cabinet of Israel.

This morning, the prime minister will again report on yesterday's cabinet decision, but this time to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. [end recording]

DINITZ REPORTS TO GHURBAL, ATHERTON ON CABINET SESSION

TA220745Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Israel's Ambassador Simcha Dinitz met last night with his Egyptian counterpart in Washington, Ashraf Ghurbal. Dinitz gave him the official version of yesterday's cabinet decision.

Dinitz also delivered it to the American Middle East envoy, Alfred Atherton, and held discussions with him on the peace talks.

BEGIN INTENDS TO EXCHANGE CABINET PORTFOLIOS

TA211756Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The prime minister today announced, in talks with several ministers, his intention to exchange portfolios in the cabinet. According to the program, Minister Gid'on Pat will be appointed minister of industry, commerce and tourism and Minister David Levi will head the Ministry of Construction and Housing. The Ministry of Absorption will be left without a minister, and our correspondent says that the aim is apparently to eliminate it. It was also not decided, for the moment, who will have the portfolios of Transport and Communications. Our correspondent Zevi Lidar says that all of this was agreed on with Ministers Yadin and Ehrlich and also with MK Yiga'el Horowitz, who still heads La'am.

The prime minister explained these intentions in a conversation with Minister Yizhaq Moda'i, but Minister Moda'i asked that the Liberal Party be allowed to decide who would be the minister of commerce, industry and tourism, his intention being to have this portfolio himself.

The prime minister, however, has decided to postpone, for the moment, publication of the official announcement on the change of portfolios until matters are arranged in the Liberal Party.

MK SARID REPORTS ON DELEGATION'S VISIT IN MOSCOW

TA220715Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Yesterday a delegation of Knesset members arrived in Moscow within the framework of a goodwill visit, a very rare kind of visit. An hour ago, Alinement MK Yosi Sarid telephoned us from Moscow. [begin recording]

[Sarid] We arrived in Moscow almost 24 hours late, due to a delay in Athens because of bad weather conditions. At the (Shematova) Airport near Moscow we were received on Tuesday afternoon by a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by the committee secretary general and the chairwoman of the committee's Foreign Relations Department.

The secretary general said that the hosts were looking forward to positive and fruitful meetings with the members of the Israeli delegation.

In the next 10 days we will be meeting with representatives of the Supreme Soviet and the Peace Committee. We will possibly hold additional political meetings when we return from Leningrad and Minsk for at least 2 more days in Moscow.

The delegation received a very warm welcome and the hosts are demonstrating a desire to comply with our personal requests as much as possible. For example, MK Malamed wishes to visit his birthplace in Vilna if I am not mistaken, and he will do so on his own in a few days.

At the same time, I would like to emphasize that it is still too early to judge the importance of this Soviet initiative, which ultimately brought about our visit to the Soviet Union. Only after the round of talks is ended will we see things more clearly and assess things better.

We are staying at the Ukraine Hotel in the heart of Moscow on the banks of the Moscow River, and last night, after the welcoming ceremony held for us, we also visited the great Soviet circus.

But the most important thing was the meeting we held at a later hour with a group of dissidents and aliyah activists. The meeting was to have taken place in the hotel, but due to the late hour it was impossible to hold it there. One of the female activists came to the hotel and led us--MK Melamed, MK Feder, Amnon Zikhroni and myself--to the home of one of the activists, where most of the major activists gathered. We spent a long time with them, until the early morning hours.

I know that some may regard this as banal, but it was really one of the most moving experiences in my life, and I am convinced that I am also expressing the feelings of my three colleagues.

My wife Dorit will be bringing many regards to the dissidents' families in Israel. At this stage I would not like to go into the details of the lengthy talk we had, but we shall do so when we return. [end recording]

PROMISE OF U.S. SUPPORT PROMPTS BEGIN TO BACK TREATY

TA211122Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Last week the United States intimated to Israel that if it adopted the draft peace treaty and its annexes, as they had been formulated up to that time, the United States would regard the peace treaty as final and would not consent to changes being introduced by any of the parties.

It was most probably this U.S. clarification that prompted Prime Minister Menahem Begin on Sunday to support the recommendations of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman to present the draft peace treaty and its annexes for cabinet approval, in an attempt to turn the wheel back.

HA'AREZ REVEALS GIST OF AGREEMENT SUGGESTED BY U.S.

TA211134Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 21 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement that is being submitted for cabinet approval includes a preamble, nine clauses and four annexes that stipulate that the framework agreement on Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip constitutes a basis for other settlements between Israel and Arab countries; they establish a state of peace, guarantee a cancellation of the economic boycott and the abstention of Egypt from participating in terrorist activities against Israel.

The main issues in the agreement were revealed to this correspondent last night, and they are as follows:

--The preamble stipulates that both parties take note that this agreement (the autonomy agreement) is a basis for agreement not only between Israel and Egypt, but also between Israel and other neighbors willing to negotiate with it. The two parties are convinced that the agreement between them is only one important step in striving to find a comprehensive solution and settlement for every aspect of the Middle East conflict.

The clauses of the agreement stipulate:

--The state of war between the two countries is terminated and they pledge to establish peace between them.

--Israel expresses willingness to withdraw to the international border and to reinstate Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula. (Details of the withdrawal are described in the accompanying annex and appended maps. The annex says, among other things, that being located beyond the international border does not determine the status of the Gaza Strip.)

--The two countries pledge to establish mutual peace relations between them (which are detailed in a special addendum).

--Egypt will abstain from terrorist activities against Israel, will act to prevent them and not assist them.

--Security arrangements between the two parties are stipulated (Their details are described in a separate annex dealing with the demilitarization of the Sinai). The status of the United Nations in relation to the settlement is also specified.

--Freedom of shipping is guaranteed in the Suez Canal and in the Straits of Tiran.

--The agreement will not be affected by any act or omission of either of the two countries that derives from its relations to a third party, and the agreement takes precedence in the event of a conflict between it and other agreement.

--The two parties pledge to settle by dialog or an act of arbitration any disputes between them stemming from interpretations of the agreement or its implementation.

Cabinet sources claimed last night that opposition in the cabinet to approve the agreement 3 weeks ago (Minister Shemu'el Tamir was instrumental in formulating the cabinet positions then) contributed to a change in the U.S. position, something that was reflected not only in the formulation of the clause defining the self-containment of the treaty and the definition of the Israeli-Egyptian diplomatic relations on the level of resident ambassadors, but also in reinforcing the U.S. commitment to conclude the construction of the airfields in the Negev before the conclusion of the withdrawal from Sinai.

IDF STEPS UP SECURITY MEASURES ALONG JORDANIAN BORDER

TA211514Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 21 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Oded Zara'i]

[Excerpt] Israeli military sources estimate that the materiel that enabled the terrorists to carry out the sabotage acts of the day before yesterday to mark the anniversary of President as-Sadat's visit in Jerusalem had been recently introduced from Jordan. For this reason, more attempts by terrorists to infiltrate into Judaea and Samaria from Jordanian territory are expected in Israel in the near future. Such activity cannot take place without the knowledge of Jordan's military authorities or, at least, without some relaxation of their strict control over the presence and activities of armed Palestinian terrorists east of the Jordan River.

Judging, among other things, from past experience, the sources in Israel estimate that the terrorists will attempt to penetrate by boats via the Dead Sea, or by an overland route south of the Dead Sea. Consequently, the IDF has intensified the security measures in effect in that area.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECT IN JAFFA BOMB EXPLOSION

TA212024Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Text] (Taysir Barud), aged 22, from Gaza was detained today on suspicion of having planted the bomb on Jerusalem Boulevard in Jaffa earlier this week. Two people were hurt by the explosion.

The police representative told the court that the youth had belonged to a terrorist organization and was released from jail only last week, after having served time for this. The investigator reported that after the explosion, the youth appeared at the police station and asked to meet with an intelligence man there, claiming that he had information and that he wanted to convert to Judaism. An investigation ensued and the youth's alibi did not hold water.

At the same time, the investigation into the cause of the explosion on an Egged bus near Mizpe Yeriho the day before yesterday is continuing. An ITIM correspondent says that the assumption that the bomb was planted on the bus, rather than hurled at it is gaining support. At this stage, the police are still holding several suspects.

EGYPT TO RECEIVE AL-'ARISH, N. SINAI DELEGATION

TA211818Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Nov 78 TA

[Text] After many delays, the Egyptian cabinet has agreed to permit a delegation of Al-'Arish and northern Sinai notables to come to Cairo to express support for As-Sadat's peace moves. The delegation, headed by Al-'Arish Mayor Muhammad Tanjir, will leave tomorrow. There are 72 male and female members in this delegation.

As against this, Egypt continues to delay the welcoming ceremony for a Gaza district delegation headed by Imam (Hash al-Huzandar). Shaykh (Huzandar) has already been in Cairo for 10 days and has met with senior officials.

FURTHER ON MAJLIS DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD211532Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] In its open session today the Majlis began the debate on the program of Gen Gholamreza Azhari's government.

During the session, a memorandum prepared by Mr Ahmad 'Ali Khorshid and Mohammad Hoseyn Hashefi, deputies from Neyshabur, was submitted to the Majlis, demanding that a commission of inquiry be sent to Neyshabur to investigate the incidents in the city on 19 November. Mr Parviz Farhang, deputy from Sonqor Kolyai, also submitted a memorandum addressed to the government regarding the recent incidents in Sonqor.

Mr Kazam Rahmani, deputy from Quchan, opposing the government's program said: We have been sworn in upon the blessed Koran to hold dear the constitution and its supplement, to say nothing which might run counter to its content and to be dogged and unreserved guardians against anything that might undermine or erode it. As far as I know there is nothing so far in the constitution providing for a legal temporary government. This is something new in the long history of Iran. What is meant by the term "temporary"?

Mr Ebrahim Chehrazi, deputy from Lanjan, first began by recalling some aspects of our country's history and, referring to recent developments in Iran, said: Mr Prime Minister, you have inherited an extremely disturbed situation in our dear homeland. Corruption of the governments in the last 15 years has exhausted the patience of our countrymen, and demonstrations and anarchy have engulfed many of our cities in the last few months, so much so that they have led to the imposition of martial law. What do the people want? Social justice, a campaign against corruption, prosecution of those who plundered the nation's wealth, prevention of discrimination and the prosecution of those whose government for years deceived the shah and the nation.

Dr Daryush Shirvani, deputy from Tehran, opposing the government's program said: In these critical and historic moments all true patriots believe that the Iranian people's revolution is a clear revolution, whose course should be none other than obtaining and defending the freedom, justice and welfare of the people of our homeland. I believe that this temporary military government cannot be the solution to the problems and difficulties which our society today is facing, because the Iranian society's problem is a social and political problem which can only be resolved through social and political means.

The nation wants to feel it has won a victory. This victory is something which the nation deserves in the light of the actions of these traitors. We should fall in line with the nation in this regard. A social and political solution to Iranian society's problems should be sought through the unity of all political groups--whatever divergences there might be in their tastes--to achieve the ultimate ambition of freedom, justice and prosperity, while safeguarding and protecting the constitution and all its provisions, and by forming a coalition government of national unity. This is the only way to bring to fruition the Iranian nation's genuine aspirations.

Mr Amir 'Ali Seyfi, deputy from Tehran, in support of the government, said: I hope this government will be able to achieve the objectives acceptable by the Iranian nation through its program. I often thought that all this opposition stems from the Hoveyda government's records, but I am surprised none of this surfaced in the 13 years of the Hoveyda government. [paragraph continues]

I have eventually reached the conclusion that there is something else to it, namely the oil question. Now that they can see that their colonial plots have been exposed. They do not realize that the Iranian nation will never accept dismemberment of its country. We pray that God will keep the shah forever. We should be on our shah's side to maintain our country's independence.

Mr 'Ali Asghar Mazhari, deputy from Kerman, opposing government's program, said: The program of a government introduced to us as a temporary military government, or as the government itself put it, a transitional government--now, no matter how much I searched in our country's constitution I could not find any reference or provision for such a government so that I could devate its program. Under conditions of martial law, Tehran was burning, destroying the previous government in its flames. This shows there was a suspicious hand involved in all this, a hand protruding through the sleeve of the Iranian people's enemy.

What has your government done so far except to use force and close the fourth pillar of the constitution (mn: reference to the press), and even impose censorship on radio and television? You have only been able to achieve a relative calm, according to radio news readers, whereas the solution to Iran's problems lies neither in a military government nor in the use of force. We believe that the only solution to the problems and the only way to win public trust lies in a campaign against corruption, aimed at achieving freedom for society, and in a national government's relying upon the nation's might and, backed by this, taking steps toward a proper and scrupulous implementation of the provisions of the constitution. Obviously, such a government is possible through the unity and coordination of all social, religious, educational and other groups.

ASSEMBLY PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

LD221206Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The National Consultative Assembly has passed a vote of confidence in the government of Prime Minister General Azhari. At its third open session in the presence of Gen Cholamreza Azhari and the cabinet members, the Majlis continued the consideration of the government program and ended by passing a vote of confidence in the government of Gen Gholamreza Azhari with 191 votes for, 27 votes against and 6 abstensions.

At the Majlis open session today, Prime Minister Gen Azhari commented on the speeches by the Majlis deputies about the government program: I have found fresh hope for the salvation of the country from difficulties, and I find the future brighter than I imagined. The aim of establishing order is to obey the laws of the land and protect the honor of the individuals who live in this country and carry the heavy burden of the proud history of Iran, which is full of ups and downs, on their shoulders and are deeply concerned that the devastations of time should not injure this country.

If there was talk of peace and order in the government program, this was not a goal in itself, but aimed at providing a basis for the creation of what is sacred for all of us Iranians, that is, the proper implementation of the constitution, particularly the enjoyment of individual and social liberties, the expression of thoughts and ideas and, ultimately, the possibility of realizing democracy in the sense of government of the people, for the people. We have no intention, under the pretext of the creation of order, a sacrificing what is sacred to all the nation, of which we are ourselves a part.

We wish to create a situation that enables all groups and parties, except those who do not believe in the constitution, to participate in the adm'nistration of public affairs through proper and principled campaigns, taking part in all social and political activities while attracting the people's trust and confidence.

In the Majlis open session today, a number of deputies spoke for and against the government program.

Mr Gholamreza Akhlaqpur, Abadan representative, speaking against the government program said: The cause of the nation's action and uprising against corruption and oppression ought to be sought in the executive organizations and organizations which deal with the people's rights.

Mr Seyyed Baqer Shadman, Takestan representative, speaking for the government said: Our shah has a place in our heart, and the army by our side. We will not yield to the pressure of those who bully Iran.

Mr Tahmures Foruzi, Shemiran representative said: The government ought to be allowed to implement its program as soon as possible.

Mr 'Enayatollah Gha'i, Abadeh representative, said: The country is in a sensitive position and there are fundamental issues in question which ought to be comprehensively sifted and analyzed.

NEW IRANIAN PREMIER DISCUSSES TASKS FACING HIM

ID211233Y London THE TIMES in English 21 Nov 78 pp 1, 6 ID

[Charles Douglas-Home report: "Iran's Premier Plans New Laws To Open Way for Corruption Trials"]

[Text] Iran's new prime minister is to introduce laws to force Iranians in self-imposed exile to return home to face corruption investigations, on pain of losing their property if they stay away.

In the first interview given since he was appointed by shah on November 6, General Gholam Reza Azhari, the former chief of defence staff, told THE TIMES that he hoped to be only a temporary prime minister, but while he was, it was he and not the shah, who was responsible for running the country.

He said that he intended to imprison corrupt officials no matter what their previous rank or title, including members of the royal family, and insisted that the shah himself has now changed and wants restoration of constitutional government.

The 61-year-old general was wearing service dress with gold eaglets over his right shoulder and six rows of medal ribbons, having just introduced his ministers and his programme to parliament, which will vote on it tomorrow.

He outlined the three phases of his programme: return to normality to get violence off the streets; stability brought about by a general return to work, ending the strikes which are paralysing the country; and increased measures to bring corrupt officials and industrialists to book.

Thereafter, General Azhari hopes to prepare for elections and hand over his office to a successor. "I am a temporary prime minister, I do not want to form a party or belong to one. The sooner I get back to my old office the better, and if parliament does not endorse my programme on Tuesday, I will be back there the next day."

How long did he intend to remain prime minister to carry out his programme? "Do you ask a fireman how long he will fight a fire? The answer is until he has put the fire out."

Violence has decreased since "black Sunday," the day before he was appointed, when rioters in Tehran burnt every cinema, many banks, and the British Embassy. "People have a holy duty to prevent the destruction of property," he declared. "If you let someone burn down a building, there may be old or young people who cannot move from the building next door.

"People seem to think that because I am a general I will automatically fire machine guns at them and kill everybody," he said, chuckling softly at the absurdity of the notion.

Nevertheless, outside in the streets of Tehran and other cities there are lorries with machine guns mounted on them, manned by soldiers swatched in bandoliers of automatic ammunition. What about them?

"We do also have some riot control units, where the soldiers are equipped with rifles which fire single shots as well as automatic fire.

"The machine guns and the aircraft, and helicopters flying past are part of a necessary show of force to demonstrate that we have the power and authority to meet violence if necessary, but we do not want to use it. In the army you hope that your orders will be obeyed without your superior authority being challenged."

On strikers: "Nations are like a man when he gets angry, he needs time to smoke a cigarette, drink a cup of coffee, listen to some music. We are trying to win that time, and think that they are slowly coming back to work. We are also trying to persuade them that they are hurting the 35 million other Iranians more than they are the government or his imperial majesty."

On corruption: "The people who have produced this situation--whatever their title, rank or echelon--I will have put in prison." He emphasized his point with pursued lips and clenched fingers.

Are there many more to be arrested? "Yes." But, will the public wait that long for conviction, particularly as many of the most important suspects have left the country?

"Yes, but I will propose to parliament new laws to quicken up the procedures, increase the number of courts trying these cases, and give the courts descretion to confiscate property from those people abroad who do not come home for questioning--property equal to the ammount of sums which are under suspicion.

"They will be given a little time--say, three days from Turkey, five days from the United States. It will be up to the court to decide."

Will the royal family be included? "It is a big family. With the exception of his imperial majesty's brothers and sisters, whose affaris are to be investigated by a special committee, everybody else in the royal family will be my responsibility.

"If the special committee finds that they have funds that they should not have, the brothers' and sisters' money will be returned. Anybody else who has amassed a large fortune may have to furnish an explanation of how he got it. I was born a poor man. If I suddenly became a millionaire, like many have, people would want to know how."

What of the shah himself? "People do not seem to realize that his imperial majesty has changed. He wants to work within the constitution. I am responsible for what goes on in this country now, for any killings by the army, for getting it back to work. I am responsible, not the shah."

Tapping the crossbelt of his Sam Browne for emphasis, he added: "I am responsible to him (the shah) and to parliament, but he does not tell me what to do. I ask his advice as he is a very experienced man, but I am not one of those officers who has to seek permission before taking any decision. This office depends on the man who fills it. People who were corrupt officials have been guilty of treason."

This seemed to be an oblique reference to one of his predecessors as prime minister, Mr Amir Abbas Hoveidah. It was one of General Azhari's first acts as prime minister to arrest Mr Hoveidah, who as prime minister and court minister, had been closely involved in the shah's autocracy for 13 years. The shah is known to have been privately reluctant to have him arrested, on the ground that such a move came perilously close to the throne itself.

"I did not ask his imperial majesty about Mr Hoveidah's arrest. I told him what we planned, and he said: 'If that is what you think best, you must do it."

If the strikes continue to paralyse the country, putting at risk the army's ability to maintain control, and the only solution appears to be the departure of the shah, how would the army cope with such divided loyalty?

General Azhari did not reject the possibility. "I fear such a situation terribly. Every officer is so devoted to his imperial majesty that I would fear the consequences. It is not just loyalty to him, but because he is actually the commander of the armed forces as well, he takes a very close interest in all its affairs.

"As his chief of defence staff I coordinated meetings, but his imperial majesty was actually the commander taking decisions. As prime minister I still coordinate meetings."

How reliable was his conscript army in the face of appeals by the Paris-based religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, to overthrow the shah?

"When conscript come in they are full of slogans like 'death to the shah,' which the young people are shouting. They then find that everybody in the army presents arms and salutes when his imperial majesty's name is mentioned, so they conform.

"Young people are impressionable, and they are given good briefings and shown what Khomeyni's so-called Islamic republic would mean--coup after coup, so that my grandchildren, whatever else they may be doing, will be living through coups."

While we talked, negotiations were going on to create a moderate group of politicians endorsed by moderate religious leaders who could form a government.

The prime minister said that he would welcome any politicians who supported the constitution. If the National Front leaders accepted those terms, he would welcome as members of his government. He had not met many of his own ministers before their names were recommended to him in lists that he had requested from various advisers.

If Dr Karim Sanjabi, or any other opposition leader, now came top of his list, he would have him in the government.

KHOMEYNI SAYS MILITARY GOVERNMENT 'BOUND TO FAIL'

AU2120100Y Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 21 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Paris, November 21 (ANSA)--The Iranian National Front, the major opposition party to the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, today issued a communique in Paris stating that 105 people died Monday in clashes between police and demonstrators in the town of Shiraz. Pro-government sources in Teheran yesterday claimed that around thirty persons were wounded, none of them fatally. The front said that economic activities had come to a halt all day Monday in Hiraz and in the holy city of Qum. These clashes occured after several days of relative calm.

Iran has seen repeated demonstrations, some of them extremely violent, against the shah's regime ever since January of this year. Martial law was imposed on the nation after the September 8 bloodbath that saw hundreds of people killed in Teheran in clashes with the Iranian army. For the past two weeks a military premier has been installed at the head of government and the shah has purged corrupt elements in high ranking posts in an effort to defuse the tensions in this country.

Iran's opposition Shi'ite religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is in exile in France, told the daily MATIN that the military government in Teheran is bound to fail. He voiced the hope that the situation would evolve naturally in Islam's favor without the need to resort to armed struggle.

The religious leader refuted the view that the army was substantially behind the shah, claiming instead, that each day hostility towards the present regime was growing within the ranks of the armed forces. As to the characteristics he considers essential for a future regime, Khomeyni insisted on the validity of the 1906 constitution, amended so as to eliminate anything contrary to Islamic laws, and the abolition of the monarchy.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SUPPORT OF SHAH, CONSTITUTION

LD212312Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Street demonstrations continue to take place in various cities and villages in the country in support of the imperial regime and the constitution. Over 1000 people in the village of Tappeh, Behshahr, carrying pictures of the august royal family, marched along the streets and expressed their loyalty to the imperial regime, the constitution and the shah-people revolution.

EMBEZZLEMENT TRIAL BEGINS FOR COOPERATIVE OFFICIALS

LD211431Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A Justice Ministry spokesman announced today that the trial of Dr Baqer 'Ameli, former deputy head of the Urban and Rural Cooperative Organization; Daryush Fa'ez, head of services; and Ebrahim 'Askari, head of the Accounts Department of this organization; together with Esrafil 'Alizadeh, Justice Ministry Consultant; Mostafa Osuli and Daud Moqaddam, contractors, who are all charged with embezzlement and illegal possession, has begun at the first bench of the Civil Servants' Court under the chairmanship of Mr Mahmud Moshiri-Nezhad, president of the Civil Servents' Court.

AFGHANISTAN

HAFIZOLLAH AMIN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LDT192209Y Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Hafizollah Amin, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday morning received (Vassily Tikov), correspondent of the Bulgarian News Agency, for an interview at the House of the People. Here is the interview: [read by announcer]

Question: Can you describe the important political, social, economic and cultural developments in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan during the 6 months since the revolution?

Answer: "During the 6 months since our revolution, political, social, economic and cultural developments in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been spectacular. The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that is a followup of our domestic policy, is quite clear. Inside the country, the Workers' Party, representing the entire industrious people of Afghanistan, controls the affairs and fully enjoys the total support of the people all over the country." In the country's history no government and no leader has enjoyed such support and popularity as this government and President Taraki. Today our government is paving the way toward a society free of exploitation and the workers are considered the decisive force in our society. The government has taken important steps to improve the life of the workers and peasants. The hard-working people of the country are taking an active part in the jihad proclaimed by Taraki against the Moslem-looking Farangis and will never allow them to conspire against the people and their Khalqi government; they have realized that the Ekhwanis are opposed to the interests of the industrious Moslems and are servants of imperialism. "Our industrious people are proudly confident that in this jihad, the valiant Pushtun and Baluch people with fraternal feelings are with us and in the same position. The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a continuation of its domestic policy, which in line with the workers' movement for the defense of world peace, detente, general and full disarmament and support for the freedom movements of the peoples of the world and their fight against war, aggression, racial discrimination and apartheid."

Question: What can you say about the activities of the enemies of the people's regime?

Answer: Elements opposed to the revolution and the people include reactionary elements, adherents of aristocracy, Ekhwani Shayatin, extremists and narrow-minded nationalists who are tools in the hands of imperialism. With the support of the people, however, we are determined to eliminate the remnants of oppressors and devotees of imperialism and to build a society free of exploitation. "Now our people are assured that what their government says, it does. With this confidence and all-out support of the people we are not afraid of any treacherous plot or action against our Khalqi revolution."

Question: What are the most important matters facing the government in implementing the revolutionary program in the near future?

Answer: The most important matters are the elimination of feudalism and prevention of imperialist influence. "In order to do so a broad step will be democratic agrarian reform and the formation and application of the country's 5-year development plan so that the desire of our people for food, clothing and homes may be attained and a classless society may emerge."

Question: How do you assess the results of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's foreign policy?

Answer: "The results of the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are (?very brilliant). The adoption of the unassailable policy of nonalinment and its application to such problems as defense of peace; condemnation of military bases on alien territory; condemnation of aggressive military pacts; condemnation of intervention in the domestic affairs of others; condemnation of the violation of the territories of free peoples, including the peoples of Ethiopia and Angola; condemnation of the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid and (?placing workers within colonial circles and such others); similarly, cooperation for the consolidation of the nonalinment movement and elevating its prestige; preparation for the nonalined summit meeting in Havana; isolation of warmongers and revealing conspiracies against world peace, wherever they may be; defense of the rights of the peoples of the world, including recognition of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea as the sole representative of the people of Korea, and expansion of friendly relations with the peace-loving and progressive countries of the world are among the notable and prideful successes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the sphere of foreign policy.

Question: What is your opinion of the development of friendly relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR and other socialist countries?

Answer: "I am satisfied with the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and the socialist countries. These friendly and fraternal relations are developing (?daily) on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and independence, nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs and as fully equal and independent friends and brothers, while keeping in view respect for rights and freedoms of each other's independent (?government) and as fully equal and independent members in the defense of peace and security and against imperialist aggression. We are very grateful for the friendly and fraternal assistance given unconditionally by the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, to Afghanistan, and we anticipate other friendly countries of ours, too, will enter a friendly competition within their own resources with the socialist countries to help the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan." The development of friendly relations with the USSR is the best example of untrammeled friendly and good-neighborliness for other peaceful countries.

Question: How do you view relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria?

Answer: Our friendly relations with Bulgaria are the same as with other socialist countries. The experience of the Bulgarian people can be of great use to the Afghan people. "I want you, as a journalist of a friendly and fraternal people, to convey the warm sentiments of the industrious people of Afghanistan to the people of Bulgaria, a people independent and loyal to workers' internationalism."

RADIO MINISTER SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LDT210030Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Soviet film week began in Afghanistan yesterday evening at a ceremony held in Kabul Theater with the showing of a film of the hoisting ceremony of the Red flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. The ceremony was attended by cabinet ministers, high-ranking military and civil officials, the ambassador and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul and Soviet citizens residing in Kabul. After the national anthems of the DRA and the USSR were played, La'eq, minister of radio and television, made a speech, in which he said:

"Our cultural relations with the people and Government of the USSR are not ordinary relations. These relations have found strength and consolidation in the enlightened era of the liberating April revolution and enjoy complete confidence. The peoples of Afghanistan and of the USSR were eager for good and friendly relations and mutual cooperation. But in view of their interests, the ruling classes in Afghanistan, headed by the Naderi family, which represented the interests of international imperialism, could not tolerate friendly and fraternal relations between the Afghan and Soviet people. Hence, these relations and mutual cooperation which were created on the basis of historical necessities were restricted to a very formal and limited framework."

La'eq added that thanks to the April revolution, "all restrictions on progress were removed and the chains which hindered the friendly relations of our people with progressive humanity, and the USSR primarily, were broken."

La'eq went on to say that this year the festival will be held, as well as in Kabul, in some other cites in the country so that a greater number of people can see the Soviet films. He said: Welcome the Soviet films because they concentrate on the world proletariat, and we are confident that these cultural ties promote the spirit of fraternity and cooperation between our peoples.

Later, Soviet Ambassador Puzanov thanked the Afghan authorities for holding the Soviet film week. Puzanov outlined the progress of the Soviet people and said that Lenin regarded film as the most important form of art and this had led to the expansion of this art in our country. Puzanov added that this film week coincides with the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "Puzanov added: A historical and important event in the life of the Afghan people was the victory of the April revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and the guidance of respectable Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the party Central Committee, which toppled the semifeudalist regime and established the DRA regime. The Soviet ambassador added: The will and enthusiasm of the new Afghanistan for the expansion and deepening of friendly relations with our country has been warmly welcomed by the Soviet people. At present, Soviet-Afghanistan relations have risen to a new qualitative level and become consolidated on a class basis. During the 16 months of the new Government of Afghanistan, relations between our two countries have been considerably expanded in all areas including cultural exchanges and cooperation in cinematography."

'HUGE GUERRILLA WAR' PROMISED UNLESS RUSSIANS LEAVE BY 1 DEC

LD171601Y Paris L'AURORE in French 16 Nov 78 p 6 LD

[Ricardo Paseyro report: "Russians in Afghanistan. The Liberation Front Demands Their Departure. Guerrilla Leader Speaks During Paris Stopover"]

[Text] Paris is just one stage of the European trip by Mr Mohammed Noor [as published], emissary of the "Afghanistan Liberation Front." His objective is to tell the world about the situation of his beautiful and unhappy country which has been under the Soviet thumb since the April 1978 putsch.

Motivated by a dauntless faith, Mr Noor is endeavoring to communicate it to Westerners. He is astonished at the Europeans' lack of reaction in the face of the Soviet and Marxist advance. The attitude of certain leftwing intellectuals seems particularly indecent to him, and he does not understand how journalists and writers were able, for instance, to defend the Cambodian and Vietnamese communists.

"We want to describe Afghan reality right now so that no one can say in the future that he did not know," he added.

Ultimatum

Then he began to tell of what is happening in Afghanistan, where resistance to the regime and its Russian protectors is now entering an acute phase. The liberation front general staff succeeded in keeping secret its discussions which took place near Kabul.

At the end of these meetings spread over several weeks, more than 200 tribal chiefs, leading cadres in the army and the administration, religious leaders and men of the people from every corner of the territory issued a real ultimatum to the Soviets.

"Leave before 1 December otherwise we will unleash a huge guerrilla war which will cost you dearly and, sooner or later, will kick you out"--those are the terms of the message which the resisters conveyed to the Russians and published, translated into English, in London. For the Russian presence which becomes ever heavier is--more even then the ideological question--the stimulus for national unity against Taraki's dictatorship.

Of course, the liberation front has no illusions; it knows that the 5,000 Soviet "advisers" will not depart of their own accord. However, in order to make their warnings more solemn, the front's leaders are demanding that the French, Egyptian, Indian and Japanese ambassadors in Kabul supervise their withdrawal.

Without the Soviets, our interlocutor continued, the Afghan Army, which has been decimated by purges and whose grassroots are by no means devoted to the regime, would have been unable to carry out the furious reprisal operations which it has been implementing for months. As resistance spreads and becomes organized, the regime's reaction is becoming more brutal. On 17 and 19 October aircraft probably piloted by Soviets bombarded Khunar, Lagban, Pakria and other localities serving as front bases. The survivors took refuge in the mountains.

Soviet Bases?

According to the liberation front, the number of civilian victims is already several tens of thousands. But the population is actively aiding the front: The country's topography and the hostility of its inhabitants make very difficult the task of the Afghan Army units officered by Russian military men who keep a close watch on both the Afghan officers and the arsenals--for fear that they may be used for a possible anti-Tarkai rising.

We conveyed to the liberation front leader the statements by NATO General Secretary General Haig, who belives that Soviet bases are undoubtedly being constructed in Afghanistan. Mohamed Noor flared up. "We do not believe that such bases exist but if the Americans prove to us, by means of photographs taken from the air, that they do exist, we will undertake to destroy them, to blow them up!"

This promise, which should not be taken lightly--"we Afghans always keep our word!"--leads us to the essential question: What means of support does the liberation front have to continue and intensify its struggle?

"We are terribly short of arms and money, no foreign country is lending us its aid. The Chinese are giving some aid to the 'Eternal Flame' Maoist movement which wanted to join our front: We did not admit it since we are against Marxism in all its forms. We will nonetheless make out with just our own resources. The West can help us by stopping its finance for a regime which is flouting human rights in the most cynical manner."

Mr Noor sums up the terrorism: The prisons are full, prison camps have been opened to the northeast and north of Kabul; within the space of a few months summary executions and disappearances have run into thousands; the Afghan intellectual elite has been beheaded and all administration and education is henceforth in the hands of mediocre, small-minded men, apparatchiks enjoying the trust of the Russians--beginning with Taraki himself, who would be unable to lead the country without the USSR's assistance.

Exodus

The exodus abroad is emptying Afghanistan of its substance: 10,000 cadres and students have sought exile in Pakistan, which has also taken in 120,000 other refugees belonging mainly to the Pashtu tribes of the border regions. Mr Noor also told us about the 3 million Afghan nomads: The regime, which fears them and knows that they are impervious to its doctrine, is beginning to hunt them down and trying to drive them back definitively toward Pakistan. Their situation will rapidly become intolerable given the food shortage and terrible housing problems which Pakistan undoubtedly already faces.

We asked Mr Noor about efforts which Taraki's regime has made to win over the masses by means of demagogic measures and unbridled propaganda (it has a monopoly over all means of communications, publication and broadcasting):

"The government has made no serious attempt to tackle any of the country's fundamental problems. It is only interested in consolidating its power by force; its seduction campaign has failed totally. Soon it will retain only the control of the urban centers, where it has concentrated its main forces. Whether the Russians remain or not, the people will drive them from these centers too. Afghanistan will be the first popular democracy to regain its freedom."

Such optimism may seem exaggerated, but this people of noble, proud warriors can work miracles.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN KABUL

FL211841Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived in Kabul for an official visit of friendship to Afghanistan. Malmierca was received by Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and Afghan minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials. The Cuban foreign minister is presently on a tour of African and Asian countries in which he is holding talks on bilateral relations and on activities of the nonalined countries movement.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE SET UP IN SHINWAR

LD220842Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Following a resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, a committee for the defense of the revolution was set up in the Nazian region of the major district of Shinwar. It was opened at a ceremony today by Major Bahramoddin, governor and military commander of the Nangarhar Province.

Over 180 youths of that region have, on a voluntary basis, become members of the committee for the defense of the revolution, and the committee secretary and his assistant were elected from among the members.

OIL INSTITUTE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

LD212358Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Afghanistan National Oil Institute [ANOI], which had gone to the USSR led by Eng Col Nawaz, the ANOI director, returned to Kabul yesterday after final talks and the signing of a protocol on the maintenance and joint exploitation of the Afghanistan-USSR gas pipeline over the Oxus River. The leader of the Afghan delegation said that the delegation held talks with the relevant Soviet institutions in Tashkent and Moscow on matters of interest and signed a protocol with the Soviet authorities in Moscow. The Afghan delegation also visited oil and gas installations in Tashkent and Bokhara. [passage indistinct] The leader of the Afghan delegation added that an agreement was also signed in Moscow on the provision of 12,000 tons of diesel oil required for the ANOI drilling works by the Soviet Tekhnoeksport. Eng Hafizollah Nawabi, the ANOI director of oil and gas, was also a member of this delegation.

INDIA

VISIT OF CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ENDS

Details on Exchange Program

BK211003Y Delhi ISI in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The first cultural exchange programme between India and Cuba was signed in New Delhi on November 20 in the presence of Doctor P.C. Chunder, minister of education, social welfare and culture and Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of external relations of the Republic of Cuba.

Doctor Mrs Kapila Vatsayayan, joint education adviser in the Department of Culture and Doctor Jose Lopez Sanchez, ambassador of Cuba in India, signed the programme.

The programme envisages cooperation between two countries in the fields of education and culture, sports, radio and television and films.

Besides exchanging educational and scientific information the two countries will send to each other reproductions of art objects, publications and general documentation on museums and monuments. Visits of experts will also be arranged to know the cultural life and educational systems of the respective countries.

They will also facilitate and promote exchange of television reports, news reels and recorded music. Radio programmes reflecting different facets of life and culture of the peoples of the two countries will be exchanged.

Speaking on the occasion Doctor Chunder recalled with appreciation the Cuban struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The Indian people were fascinated with the way Cuban leader Fidel Castro led his people to liberation, he said.

He informed the visiting dignitary about the nationwide programme India has launched to eradicate illiteracy and ignorance. This would improve the mental makeup of the people which would help them in improvement of their economic and social status, he felt.

Malmierca highlighted efforts of the two countries in the nonaligned movement in the field of international relations. Relations between the people of India and Cuba would be further strengthened with the signing of the programme, he hoped.

Trade Discussed

BK2110O5Y Delhi ISI in English 0835 GMT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Cuba has requested for a visit of an Indian delegation to their country to familiarize Indian trade and industry with the economic development of Cuba. It has been agreed that there is considerable potential to mutual advantage of both countries.

This was discussed in New Delhi on November 20 when visiting Cuban Minister of External Relations Isidoro Malmierca Peoli called on Mohan Dharia, union minister for commerce, civil supplies and cooperation. Dharia assured the Cuban minister that the proposal for a visit of an Indian trade delegation to Cuba would be looked into.

The Cuban minister felt that India's experience in the industrial field could be relevant to the Cuban economy. It was also felt that the possibility of industrial cooperation and joint ventures in third countries in various fields should be explored.

Communique Issued

BK211507Y Delhi ISI in English 1429 GMT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Indian-Cuban joint communique issued in Delhi on 21 November following Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca's 18-21 November official visit to India.]

[Text] At the invitation of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, paid an official friendly visit to India from November 18 to 21, 1978.

During his stay in New Delhi, the Cuban minister was received by Vice President of India B.D. Jatti and by Prime Minister Morarji Desai, to whom he conveyed greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Minister Malmierca also called on Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Mohan Dharia and Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture Doctor Pratap Chandra Chunder.

The minister of external affairs of India and the minister for foreign relations of Cuba held wide-ranging talks in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. They reviewed the friendly ties between Cuba and India and exchanged views on major international issues of common interest, in particular on the nonaligned movement.

The two foreign ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the nonaligned movement and emphasized the determination of their two governments to work together to preserve unity, the fundamental principles as well as the criteria for admission and to achieve the basic objectives of the movement. They stressed the importance of the movement as an independent global factor for the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation of nonaligned countries and in their common struggle against imperialism colonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination.

They were confident that the nonaligned movement can continue to make a meaningful contribution towards the consolidation of world peace, to the establishment of a new international economic order and to mankind's advance towards general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. Cuba and India were among the founding members of the nonaligned movement and the two ministers expressed their abiding faith in the capacity of the movement to contribute to solutions to the problems faced by the international community. Both sides expressed their conviction that the extraordinary meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned movement in Maputo, Mozambique in January 1979 will be an important occasion to emphasize the continuing support of the movement to the liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa adn to the frontline states.

The two foreign ministers reviewed the preparatory work for the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries to be held in Havana in September 1979. Both ministers agreed that it was necessary to make the maximum efforts together with other member countries to ensure success of the conference. They expressed their belief that unity and cohesion of the movement would be strengthened at the conference.

The foreign ministers condemned the decision of the South African Government to proceed unilaterally with holding of the elections in Namibia in contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions and demanded immediate and total withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, including the Walvis Bay and speedy achievement of independance for Namibia.

The two sides expressed their firm support for the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for independence and expressed themselves in favour of the immediate transfer of power to the representatives of majority in Zimbabwe. They condemned in the strongest terms the recent brutal attacks by the racist regime in Salisbury on the frontline states.

They agreed that solutions for the existing conflicts between the African nations should be sought by peaceful means through negotiations in accordance with the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity, the Charter of the United Nations and the declarations of the nonaligned conference.

The two ministers noted the recent developments and moves to resolve the problems in the Middle East and were of opinion that any lasting and peaceful solution would have to be within the framework of the UN resolutions. Both sides reiterated the imperative need for withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and securing of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own state as well as ensuring of the right of all states in the area to independent existence and development.

The two sides discussed the situation in Southeast Asia and in this connection expressed concern that Indochina should again be subject to tensions which deflect the people of Indochina from the urgent tasks of reconstruction and development. They were of the view that these tensions should be resolved by peaceful, bilateral negotiations without any outside interference.

The two foreign ministers noted with regret that no significant progress had been made in the implementation of the UN declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and called on all countries to extend their full support and cooperation to the littoral and hinterland states in securing the implementation of the UN declaration.

The minister of external affairs of India informed the minister for foreign relations of Cuba the steps taken by his government to foster good neighbourly relations with other states in South Asia. The minister for external relations of Cuba welcomed progress towards peace, stability and friendly cooperation in the region and expressed the view that continuously improving relations would accelerate social and economic development of the region as a whole.

The ministers expressed their support to efforts of the states of Latin America aimed at the consolidation and defence of their sovereignty and recovery of their wealth and natural resources. They expressed the hope that disputes between Latin American countries would be resolved by peaceful, bilateral negotiations.

Both parties expressed their support for all relevant decisions of nonaligned conferences subscribed to by both countries without reservation with regard to the current problems faced by member countries of the movement and the oppressed peoples.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the talks held during the visit which showed considerable identity of views on many international issues and agreed to encourage further development of their bilateral relations, particularly in the fields of cultural exchanges, scientific and technical collaboration and in bilateral trade. They expressed the hope that the agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the two governments signed on November 19, 1978 would result in fruitful exchange of information and technology to mutual advantage of the two countries. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, thanked Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, for his invitation to visit Cuba and accepted it with pleasure.

Visit Ends

FL211811Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli today concluded a 3-day official visit to India during which two bilateral agreements were signed and matters dealing with the nonalined countries movement were discussed. At the local airport, Malmierca was seen off by Minister of State for External Affairs Somarendra Kundun, officials of the Indian Foreign Ministry and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to New Delhi. Malmierca arrived in India last Saturday from Colombo, Sri Lanka, and today traveled to Afghanistan, where he will pay an official visit which will end his tour of African and Asian countries that began in the middle of October.

During his stay in India, Malmierca met with Vice President Basappa D. Jatti, Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia and Education Minister Pratap C. Chunder. In an official announcement made in New Delhi, it was reported tha the Cuban foreign minister had informed the Indian authorities on the preparations being made in Cuba for the nonalined summit meeting to be held in Havana in September 1979. It was also announced that during the talks the two sides had taken up matters dealing with the bilateral relations and that the friendly ties between the two countries had been reaffirmed. Malmierca's visit to India made it possible for the signing of two bilateral agreements, one on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and another in the field of culture. According to the two sides, these protocols will be of great value for the future strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the two nations and will establish a procedure for the exchange of information for better mutual understanding.

Local dailies have been reporting on the final activities of the delegation headed by Malmierca and, very especially, have published the statements made by the minister during a press conference held in New Delhi.

GANDHI'S CALL FOR PARTY UNITY RECEIVES MIXED REACTION

BK211626Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said she had always been in favor of unity between the Congress Party. [as heard] In a statement today, she said it should not be difficult to work out suitable modalities for the two parties to come together. Mrs Gandhi said in the prevailing circumstances, all congressmen should close ranks.

The congress president, Mr Swaran Singh, has said he does not wish to make any comment on Mrs Gandhi's statement at this stage. Mr Y.B. Chavan and several other congress MP's told the general body meeting of the parliamentary party in New Delhi that the identity of the party should be maintained. They expressed themselves against any compromise with anybody. Others who spoke at the meeting here were Mr C. Subramaniam, Mrs Purabi Mukherjee, Mr Triloki Singh, Mr Nathu Ram Mirdha, Dr Rafio Zakaria and Mr A.G. Kulkarni.

Sixty-five congress MP's in a statement have opposed Mrs Gandhi's appeal and described it as a calculated and carefully designed trap to sow confusion in the ranks of congressmen and achieve the dissolution of the Indian National Congress. The statement said that the Indian National Congress has decided to fight against authoritarianism represented by Mrs Gandhi and the caucus around her as well as the Janata Party. The signatories to the statement include Dr Karan Singh, Mr D.K. Barooah, Mr (Vaidar Ravi), Mr (Shaukutullai), Mr K.P. Unikrishnan and Mr D.C. Goswami and Mr S.W. Dave.

However, a group of 38 congressmen have welcomed the statement of Mrs Gandhi. In a statement, they urged the working committee of both the congress parties to take necessary steps to give concrete shape to the call for unity. The signatories to the statement included Mr V.P. Naik, Mr Vasantrao Patil, Mr Sidhartha Shanker Ray, Mr D.P. Chattopadhyaya, Mr V.A. Sayeed Mohammad, Mr Vipinpal Das, Mr B.R. Bhagat, Mr D.N. Dwed and Mr K. (Lakkapa).

MINISTER SINGH REVEALS PAKISTANI AIRSPACE VIOLATION

BK220858Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The minister of state for defense, Mr Sher Singh, informed the Lok Sabha today that two unidentified helicopters intruded into the Kutch area between February and May this year. Replying to a question, the minister said these are believed to have belonged to a civil agency. Mr Sher Singh said the intrusions were not of a hospitable nature. However, the government had lodged a protest note to Pakistan asking them to see that such incidents do not occur in future.

DESAI INFORMS PARLIAMENT ON URANIUM SUPPLIES FROM U.S.

BK220918Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The government has sought from the United States the supply of 19.8 tons of enriched uranium in addition to the earlier request for 16.8 tons. Both the applications are under consideration of the U.S. authorities. Giving this information in the Lok Sabha today, the prime minister said that India has so far obtained 217 tons of enriched uranium. It is estimated that further supplies will be necessary to cover the requirements in the plan period.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON HIS TALKS IN U.S.

BK211624Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GBT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The American State Department hopes that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will clear the 16.8 tons of enriched uranium required by India. This impression was conveyed to the minister of state for external affiars, Mr Samrendra Kundu, by the U.S. deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher. Mr Kundu recently met Christopher in Washington. The matter is now before the commission.

Mr Kundu told newsmen in New Delhi that he also discussed with Mr Christopher the question of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Mr Kundu conveyed to him India's regret about the lack of progress in the U.S.-Soviet talks on the Indian Ocean.

500 FARMERS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATING IN DELHI

BK211716Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1635 GMT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 21 (AFP)--About 500 farmers were arrested in Delhi today for holding a demonstration in violation of prohibitory orders.

The demonstration was part of continuing agitation for return of grazing land distributed to landless untouchable Hindus in some Delhi villages, neighbouring Haryana State and elsewhere.

Farmers have been holding demonstrations once a month regularly since the campaign was launched over three months ago. A large number of arrests were made during earlier demonstrations.

NORTH-SOUTH COMMISSION BEGINS 2-DAY SESSION IN DELHI

BK221021Y Delhi in English 0835 GMT 22 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The North-South Commission, headed by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, known as the Independent Commission on International Development Problems, began a 2-day session in New Delhi on November 21, reports PTI.

Brandt himself could not come with the 36-odd members of the commission and the sessions are being chaired by L.K. Kha, governor of Jammu and Kashmir, who is a member.

After consultations with government officials, economists and others, the commission's members will hold a similar session in Kuala Lumpur and visit Singapore, South Korea and Indonesia. Kha will also preside over the Kuala Lumpur session.

The commission was set up on a proposal by World Bank President Robert McNamara to study the problems connected with the North-South dialogue and the need to create a new just and equitable international economic order.

The commission has the backing of the United Nations and is supported by the Government of India which is actively collaborating with its activities.

RAM INFORMS PARLIAMENT ABOUT JAGUAR AIRCRAFT DEAL

BK2209300Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram, told the Lok Sabha today that the entire Jaguar deal was made between the United Kingdom and the Government of India and no private party or person was involved in it. The defense minister was replying to a number of supplementaries on two questions regarding the acquisition of Jaguar aircraft.

Mr Jagjivan Ram said that the government is convinced that it is in the interest of the country's security that the aircraft should be acquired.

In reply to another supplementary, the minister informed that the present and future technology of the aircraft will be shared between the two governments. It is not correct to say that Jaguars have been phased out by the Royal Air Force.

The minister of state for defense, Mr Sher Singh, replying to a supplementary said the Jaguar aircraft will be available in the first half of next year.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORTEDLY BEING EXPANDED

BK220309Y Bombay TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Nov 78 p 11 BK

[Text] New Delhi, November 19 (UNI)--The Research and Analysis Wing (**RAW**), the country's most powerful intelligence agency, is being expanded again to make up for the post-emergency pruning it was subjected to in view of allegations of abuse of power.

According to informed sources, more than 500 part-time agents and some officers had been removed within 3 months after the new government took over. Gradually, however, to boost the agency's morale and to meet its requirements in the modern world of intrigue, Prime Minister Morarji Desai personally approved the expansion programme recently.

It is being ensured by adopting certain administrative safeguards, however, that the agency, or some of its operatives, do not involve themselves with politicians as happened allegedly during the previous regime.

Sources said right after assuming power, Mr Desai ordered the agency to confine its functioning to India's external security needs, a task for which the agency was created.

Mr Desai also removed the political control over the agency by making its director responsible to the cabinet secretary.

Before 1977, although RAW was always under the control of the cabinet secretariat, the cabinet secretary was bypassed by the RAW director who reported only to the prime minister.

To facilitate this, Mr Desai reduced the rank of the RAW director to additional secretary. In Mr Desai's view, this also helped him introduce new blood at lower levels.

The sources said Mr Desai had placed overall security coordination of the nation's other intelligence bodies also under RAW. It is guided in this job by the joint intelligence committee of the cabinet secretariat.

Till April, 1977, all the agency's reports were placed strictly at the table of the prime minister. Now, in his effort to reduce concentration of control over RAW, Mr Desai has asked it to send its reports concerning a ministry direct to the cabinet minister concerned.

This has been done as part of the government's efforts to make its functioning more democratic.

According to sources, Mr Desai has told the RAW chief, Mr N.F. Suntook, that although he wanted the political control over the agency to be decentralised regarding its day-to-day functioning, there could be no second opinion about having a strong and streamlined agency.

It was in keeping with this that he had asked the three commissions of inquiry, mainly the Shah Commission, not to investigate the agency's functioning despite the allegations made against it in the wake of the emergency. He had then agreed with Mr Suntook that public charges against it could damage its working.

Mr Suntook had, however, appeared before the Reddy Commission, but only to say that the key man of the 1971 State Bank of India fraud had never been on its payroll.

Besides Mr Desai, all the cabinet ministers, whose opinion was sought by Mr Desai, had expressed the view that RAW was an important and necessary body. The only thing was that it should never be allowed to be abused for political purposes at home.

About RAW's operations, the sources said that the job of any such agency was to collect military, scientific and economic data so that India could play its assigned role and defend itself against its adversary, whether in war or in peace time.

While some of the agents simply collect data from various published reports in different countries, there are others who are planted. The only key to their survival is how you keep their cover secret. A good number of agents are given the normal diplomatic camouflage, a practice adopted by almost all such agencies in the world, including the America's CIA and the Soviet KGB.

RAW has also set up certain electronic listening posts, mainly to augment the defence needs. It may be noted that RAW reports contributed greatly to the success of the military operations in the 1971 Bangladesh war.

About RAW's selection base, sources said that a large number of officers were picked up direct after they quit universities, while the coordinating officers' jobs were given to those chosen from the Indian police service, and the armed forces.

However, there were many officers from other class one service, including the Central Information Service and the Indian Account Service.

About training of its officers, sources said that they were given the basic military training, practical hand-to-hand fighting, survival courses, and a good deal of theoretical knowledge.

PAKISTAN

COMMISSION TO BE SET UP TO INSPECT GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

BK200611Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 20 Nov 78 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, the chief martial law administrator [CMLA] has issued a martial law order providing for the constitution of a federal inspection commission to carry out inspection or conduct inquiry into the working of any ministry, division, department or office of federal government or any department (?or branch) office of the corporations or any of the institutions functioning under the federal government or toegether with the provincial government. The commission will function under the general order and supervision of the CMLA and will be directly responsible to him.

The commission will also inquire dealing with allegations made against or generally known in respect of employees of these departments.

SRI LANKA

BANDARANAIKE APPEALS TO COURT TO PROHIBIT INVESTIGATION

BK211518Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1440 GMT 21 Nov 78 BK

[Excerpts] Colombo, Nov 21 (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike has made a fresh bid to prevent a presidential commission from continuing its inquiry into alleged misdeeds committed by her as prime minister during her seven-year rule.

She has filed a second application before the court of appeal seeking an order prohibiting the commission from proceeding with its investigation.

The commission, comprising three senior judges, is expected to resume its probe tomorrow following legislation rushed through parliament last night by the government clearing the way for it to continue sittings and validating its earlier proceedings.

The commission which began hearing evidence against the last regime from the beginning of August suspended its sittings on November 10 following a writ of prohibition filed against it by an appeal court on an earlier application made by Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's counsel told AFP that she had made the second application on fresh grounds and they expected it to be heard next week.

She said that Mr. Ainsley Clive de Zoysa, the chief state prosecuting counsel, who is also a member of the executive committee of the ruling United National Party, was making use of the commission as a political platform to sling mud at her and other members of her party.

She said no opportunity had been given to persons against whom allegations have been made to cross examine witnesses.

Mrs. Bandaranaike said she would welcome the appointment of a fresh commission which could conduct a fair and just inquiry but she was opposed to the validity of the present commission.

The Prime Minister Mr. Ranasinghe Premadasa, sterring the legislation through parliament, said the purpose of the law was to cleanse public life in the past, present and the future and not to conduct a political vendetta.